THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 82. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

European Dates of Yesterday by the Atlantic Telegraph—Signing of the Treaty of Peace Between Austria and Italy—The Position of Italy—Quotations in the English Markets Yesterday.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Signing of the Treaty of Peace—Italy's Position, Etc. Etc.

FLORENCE, October 4.—The treaty of peace between Austria and Italy has been finally signed.

The Italian Government does not assume more than the debts specially contracted for Venetia. Austria had insisted that a part of the general debts of the Austrian Empire, contracted since 1859, should be transferred to Italy—altogether a difference of from 80 to 100 millions. The indemnity claimed by Austria for the rectification of frontier was so great that Italy had declared that she would prefer to renounce those claims for the time, and await a more favorable opportunity.

PRUSSIA.

A rumor was current in Berlin that Count Bismark, upon the recovery of his health, would be appointed Chancellor of Prussia, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to be reorganized.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, October 4.—The cotton market is quiet, with a day's sales of 10,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 15d.

LONDON, October 4.—There is no change in the London money market. Consols are quoted at 89½ for money.

The following are the prices of American securities to-day:—Erie shares, 50; Illinois Central shares, 78; United States 5-20s, 70½.

BY STEAMSHIP TO SEPTEMBER 20.

Our European files by the *Nova Scotian* reached this city from Quebec to-day. The papers are dated to the 20th or September—one day later than the mails of the *City of Paris*—and contain some interesting details of our cable reports to that morning.

Letters from Heligoland say that in that obscure British dependency gambling is tolerated as openly as it is at Baden, Hamburg, or Monaco.

The *Journal du Havre* announces the departure of General Beauregard for New York.

Experiments have been conducted on a large scale at Aaran, Switzerland, for the purpose of determining the best breech-loader for the Swiss troops. French, Austrian, and Wurtemburg officers have been sent there to watch the results. Eight systems of breech-loading were offered for trial, and the Swiss officers awarded the first place to some American invention.

The *Monde* says, September 19, that the Marquis de Boissy is much better in health.

The *Unita Italiana*, of Milan, learns from Venetia that the French flag has been flying from the balcony of the Government palace at Mantua.

It is stated that even after the reduction required to place the Italian army on a peace footing, there will remain a standing army of two hundred thousand men.

The accounts of the famine in Bengal, India, continue (August 24) to be most distressing. Subscriptions in aid of the sufferers are being raised all over the country.

Great floods have taken place in Scinde, India, seventy miles of railway have (August 24) been seriously damaged, and the traffic will probably be interrupted for six weeks. The Great Indian Peninsular Railway was flooded between Panna and Callians on the 10th, but traffic was resumed on the 12th of August.

The Prince and Princess Windischgratz (Marie Taglioni) are spending their honeymoon in Paris. The Prince made vain efforts to abdicate his title on his marriage with the well-known artiste, which privilege the Court of Vienna refused to grant, in consideration of the children who might hereafter claim their rights.

Dr. Nelaton, one of the physicians in attendance on Napoleon, has given 750,000 francs for the Mainoue estate, situated between Paris and Meaux. Malnoue was formerly a celebrated abbey of Benedictine friars, and was not only the most ancient in France, but in the whole of Europe, having been founded by a knight, De Furcy by name, who flourished in the seventh century.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Northumberland Strait Cable Successfully Laid.

The cable across the Strait of Northumberland, connecting Prince Edward Island with New brunswick, from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine, was successfully laid and completed on Tuesday last, October 2. The work was greatly obstructed and delayed by rough weather, and occupied from Saturday of last week until Tuesday.

The *Terrible* and *Medway*, which were engaged in the expedition, immediately started for England without waiting to take in coals at Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island) or Pictou. Mr. Charles Hyndman, Superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Telegraph Company, who was on board one of the steamers, was carried away, and put ashore at the Gut of Canso.

Communication, therefore, is now perfect between Europe, the United States, and all British North America.

New Land Lines in Newfoundland.

A meeting of the Directors of the New York, London, and Newfoundland Telegraph Company took place on Wednesday evening, October 3, at Mr. Cyrus W. Field's house, in Gramercy Park Place, New York, to take into consideration the propriety of constructing a new land line in Newfoundland.

The Directors unanimously endorsed the action of Mr. Field, and ordered the immediate construction of a new line, besides the thorough repairing of the old one. Instructions were sent in accordance to Mr. A. M. McKay, Superintendent of the Newfoundland lines. Efforts are also being made to have new land lines along the whole route between New York and Heart's Content.

The Russian-American Telegraph.—The St. Petersburg *Borsen Zeitung* says that all preparations on the mainland, and the soundings in Behring Straits, for the completion of the line of telegraph between Russia and America, are nearly finished. In the course of the present year the telegraph will be constructed over a distance of three thousand five hundred miles beyond Revel, and the lines will be finished from Granlay Haven to the Kwichpak, and along the valley of this river, from the mouth of the Anadyr to Fort Anadyr, from Okhotsk to Gischiga, and perhaps even as far as to be joined with the Anadyr line. The cable between Granley Haven and Ssenjawin Bay, a distance of about seven hundred miles, and that between Cape Sponberg and Cape Tolstoi, in the Bay of Anadyre will, as it is said, be laid before the end of this month.

Women Employed in Manufactures.—In Great Britain they may be numbered as a total at 802,900, of which the principal sections are as follows:—Cotton manufacture, 259,074; woollen, 99,304; silk and ribbon, 71,527; lace, 45,107; straw, 44,228; gloves, 22 271; hose, 21,453; earthenware, 11,934; and in nail making, 10,761.

NEW ORLEANS.

An Important Statement—Rebel Secret Societies—The Rebellion to be Renewed—Freedmen Whipped—The Brenham Affair—Letter from General Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, La., October 4.—Some important disclosures will soon be officially made public in reference to secret Rebel societies, which permeate the entire South. These organizations have branch circles in New York city and the West. That in New York is said to number 50,000, principally composed of men who served in the Rebel army.

Each circle has a different name. Some are known as "The True Sons of the South," others as "The Knights of Arabia," and all are well armed with the most approved weapons, ready at a moment's notice, should a favorable opportunity arise, to renew the struggle for the lost cause. One of the chief members of this organization, now in prison, is said to have made important disclosures. General Sheridan is concentrating troops in this city for important purposes, which will soon be made apparent.

Nine cases of whipping of negroes have been recently officially reported in the parish of Bienville. One old woman, seventy years of age, received four hundred lashes.

The following explains itself:—

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.—To his Excellency Governor Throckmorton:—I have just received from Colonel Mason his report on the affair which occurred at Brenham, Texas, on the 7th instant, and have directed him to notify Brevet Major Smith that he must not permit himself nor any of his men to be arrested. I respectfully request of your Excellency to do all in your power to allay the excitement there, and I will do all in my power to satisfy the ends of justice in every case, but I doubt if much justice could be done in a community which compels our officers and soldiers to remain inside of the defence thrown around their camps. I will have an additional and thorough investigation of this affair, if possible, to ascertain if any soldiers were guilty of the affair, but Colonel Mason is clearly of the impression that those designated for arrest are innocent.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN Major-General U. S. A.

DELAWARE.

The Local Elections Last Wednesday.

What is popularly known as the "little election," for the choice of Inspectors, Assessors, and Road Commissioners, took place in Delaware yesterday. The figures so far as they have been received are published elsewhere in the *Commercial*, the general result being pretty closely indicated. Compared with the last similar election, the Union party have gained about two hundred and fifty in the state. In New Castle county there has been evidently a serious lack of active exertion, and the result is shown in a loss of about one hundred and fifty, as compared with the vote of the last "little election." This, however, indicates nothing save what we have already stated—a culpable apathy on the part of the Union men themselves, in several districts in Wilmington, and outside of the city. Of the ability of the Union party in New Castle county to poll a heavy majority for their State ticket there is no possible doubt. Over confidence and a lack of proper interest caused the loss of yesterday. In Kent county, on the other hand, the Union men have been actively at work, and the vote is an exceedingly gratifying indication of what they will do in November. They have gained as compared with the last "little election," between two and three hundred votes, and deserve the highest praise for their exertions. The returns from Sussex are not fully received at this writing, but enough is reported to show that in this county, also, there has been a decided Union gain.

The result is, therefore, on the whole, very gratifying. It leaves no room for doubt that the State can be carried in behalf of Messrs. Riddle and McKim. The real battle-grounds are in Kent and Sussex counties. The status of New Castle is assured by the contests of the past, and its vote of yesterday will not be taken as a correct indication of its political complexion, by any intelligent man.

The majority for McClellan, in 1864, was only 610, while that for Mr. Nicholson, for Congress, was even less, being so low a figure as 419. The gains made at this local election, in which the Democrats, with their efficient discipline, always appear to most advantage leaves but little room for a reasonable doubt but Delaware will seat James Riddle in her Gubernatorial chair, and send John L. McKim to the Fortieth Congress.

We congratulate the Union men here and elsewhere on the auspicious result.—*Delaware Commercial of Thursday.*

I. O. of O. F. Installation Services.—An interesting session of Friendship Lodge, No. 11, I. O. of O. F., was held in their rooms last evening, upon the occasion of publicly installing his Excellency Marcus L. Ward as Noble Grand, with the other subordinate officers of the Lodge. At an early hour the hall was filled with the members and their wives, sisters, and friends. About 8 o'clock M. W. G. Master H. E. Warford, of Frenchtown, accompanied by Theodore A. Ross, R. W. S. R. to G. L. U. S., B. B. Douglass, W. Grand Marshal of G. L. of N. Y., J. O. Wade, D. D. G. M., and other prominent and distinguished members of the Order, made their appearance and performed the imposing ceremony of public installation of the officers into their respective chairs. After which Grand Master Warford made an interesting address, tracing the Order from its first inception in this country in the formation of a single lodge of *five* members in an ante-room in Baltimore in 1819, to the present, time with its thousands of lodges, and hundreds of thousands of members in every State of the Union. Rev. Brother F. Swentzell followed in an eloquent prayer, commending the Order and its objects to the care of our Divine Master. Some beautiful music was then given by a quartette club in attendance, after which Rev. Brother Swentzell gave us a glowing eulogism of the Order, dwelling particularly upon its moral influence, and its effects, if its ritual is only lived up to, upon the welfare, moral and social, of its members. After some more music by the quartette, and a few pertinent remarks from Rev. Dr. Levy, the services concluded by singing the closing ode of the Order as a benediction.—*Newark Courier, last evening.*

The Issue of Patents to Disloyalists.—In November, 1865, Mr. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, by order of the President, directed that no patent be granted to any resident in a district declared by the President to be in a state of rebellion, without satisfactory proof of loyalty was furnished, embracing the original or an authenticated copy of the amnesty oath as taken by said resident; and that if parties making application for patents belonged to the "excluded classes," evidence of their special pardon by the President should be furnished. Mr. Browning, the present Secretary of the Interior, has addressed a note to the Commissioner of Patents, in reply to an inquiry from the latter with regard to the propriety of modifying the instructions of Mr. Harlan in this regard, "in view of the great changes which have taken place in these (the Southern) States." Mr. Browning says:—"I am not aware that any portion of the country or of the people are now in insurrection against the General Government. You will, therefore, in all cases for applications for patent rights be governed by the law. Every applicant who brings himself within the provisions of the law, and complies with its requirements, is entitled to have his application granted."

Count Bismark's New Dignity.—One of the French papers mentions that Count Bismark has just received at the hand of the King of Bavaria the grand cordon of the Order of St. Hubert. At first this statement created some surprise, which was, however, dissipated by a little serious reflection. St. Hubert, as is well known, is the patron saint of those who hunt, shoot, and kill. Who, therefore, should better merit this distinction than M. Bismark, who has indeed gone out to hunt, shoot, and kill, has driven his prey here and there, without demanding permission, over the lands of his Majesty of Bavaria, for instance, and who has certainly not returned from his sport empty-handed? If the king is implacable enough to do good to such as have despitefully used him, it is not for others to reproach him for it.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE FENIAN-MEXICAN MUDDLE.

Santa Anna to Attend a Fenian Picnic—He Desires to be Presented to the Irish Patriots.

From the New York Herald of to-day.

The movements of parties connected with the liberation of Mexico, under the lead of Santa Anna, continue to attract attention; but little additional can be gathered, except from flying and unreliable rumors. However, it appears that the Fenian circles of Staten Island intend to give a picnic at Pavilion Hill, near the Quarantine landing, on Monday next, the 8th inst., at which large delegations of the circles in and around New York are to be present. Colonel Roberts has taken occasion to invite Santa Anna to be present, so that he may introduce him to his fellow countrymen. The General has accepted the invitation to be introduced to the "estimable countrymen and patriots" of the Fenian chief. The following is the

INVITATION OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 706 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, October 3, 1866.—His Excellency General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Commander-in-Chief Liberating Army of Mexico.—General:—On Monday, the 8th instant, a grand picnic of the Fenian Brotherhood of Staten Island will take place at Pavilion Hill, near Quarantine landing.

A very general desire has been expressed that your Excellency would honor the Brotherhood with your presence on the occasion, and a request made of me that I should extend to you an invitation to that effect. In performing so agreeable an office I desire to express the hope that you will be present, knowing that it will afford the very highest gratification to my countrymen to welcome to their *fete* so distinguished a soldier as General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

Should you accept the invitation, it will afford me sincere pleasure to meet your Excellency and present you to my countrymen. With highest regards and esteem, I have the honor to remain, etc.,
WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
President Fenian Brotherhood of the United States and other portions of America.

SANTA ANNA'S REPLY.

STATEN ISLAND, HAMILTON PARK, October 4.—Honorable William R. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, etc.—SIR:—It is extremely gratifying to me to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation extended to me, through your medium, in the name of the Fenian Brotherhood, in which I am requested to attend their *fete* on Monday next. I beg to express my most heartfelt thanks for this attention, and should I be able to separate myself from the arduous duties attendant upon my numerous occupation, I shall most assuredly avail myself of this opportunity to be presented to your estimable countrymen and patriots. I have the honor to be, your most obedient,
A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Charles Kingsbury, Jr.

News has just arrived from Ironton, Ohio, that this gallant officer is no more. This is an announcement which will be received with deep regret by all to whom the gallant Colonel was known. Many in Pennsylvania especially will mourn over the event. The officers of the "Reserve Corps" will not soon forget Colonel Kingsbury. The following is a slight sketch of his distinguished military career. His first connection with the army was as Major in an Ohio regiment; then he became Assistant Adjutant-General; served with Rosecrans in West Virginia; got an appointment on the staff of General John F. Reynolds, and so highly distinguished himself in the capacity of Assistant Adjutant-General under that brave commander, that military honors grew thick upon him.

Nevertheless, all was not with him a triumphal career, for he was made prisoner at Gaines' Mill. After gaining his release he was appointed to the staff of General Sheridan, and shared in all the exploits of that renowned officer. At the termination of the war he, like many other famous warriors, resigned the sword and betook himself to the peaceful pursuits of business. In his civic avocations he was distinguished for his integrity and business capacity, and hundreds will lament that he was so cut away, a young man in his prime, where there was every probability in the ordinary course of things of his seeing a venerable old age.

Respect to the Memory of Rear-Admiral Gregory.

The following special order in relation to the death of Rear-Admiral Gregory has been issued from the Navy Department:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 4.—The Department announces to the Navy and Marine Corps the death of Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory. He died in the city of New York at one o'clock this morning, after an illness of a few hours, at the age of seventy-seven. Though more than seventy years of age at the commencement of the Rebellion, Rear-Admiral Gregory immediately applied for active service, and in July, 1861, was ordered upon arduous and responsible duty, which, throughout the war, he discharged with signal zeal and ability, and in the closing up of which he was engaged at the time of his death, after more than fifty-seven years of honorable service in the cause of his country.

As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that at the New York Navy Yard, on the day of his funeral, the flags be hoisted at half-mast and thirteen minute guns be fired at meridian.
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Frederic Beckman, German Comedian.

Vienna (Sep. 12) Correspondence of London Telegraph.

Vienna has sustained a great loss in the person of Frederick Beckman, unquestionably the first comic actor in Germany. His last illness was a very painful one, and he died in great agony. He was the pet of the public here, and used frequently to improvise sarcasms which would have been severely punished in any other actor. The Emperor some time ago created him Knight of his own order of Franz-Josef, and he was also a Knight of Saxon and Prussian orders. His death has left a blank in the Hofburg Theatre which will not easily be filled up; indeed, many of the most favorite pieces will be omitted from the winter *recueil* of the court stage, there being no one who will venture to attempt the characters heretofore acted by Beckmann.

Maria S. Cummins.

Miss Maria S. Cummins, the author of "The Lamplighter" and other less known works, died on Monday morning at her residence in Dorchester, Massachusetts. She had been ill for a long time. Her reputation will rest mainly on the novel we have named, which was published in 1853, and had a very extended popularity both in this country and in England. Besides this she published "Mabel Vaughan," "El Fureidis," "Haunted Hearts." She has contributed, of late years, to the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Our Young Folks*. Miss Cummins was a daughter of the late Judge David Cummins.

A Tragedian in a New Character.—Mr. Murdoch has stepped from the stage of fictitious woes to that of realities. On Monday night, at Mozart Hall, in Cincinnati, to an audience numbering thousands, he made an address on the issues of the day. All the fire and magnetism of the actor was given to the patriot and scholar. The address, two hours in length, was very brilliant, and received with frequent applause. Speaking of his dead boy, he said:—"I have a son sleeping out yonder, beneath the sods of Spring Grove, and rather than have his bones and those of a traitor rest together in a common grave, I would burn them, and scatter them to the four winds of heaven."

THE HARTFORD BOND MYSTERY.

Special Deposit of $20,000 in Government Securities in the Hartford National Bank—The Bonds Not to be Found When Called For—Arrest of the Teller on Suspicion of Disposing of Them, Etc.

HARTFORD, Conn., October 4.—It has been published in the papers, within a few days, that $20,000 worth of United States bonds had mysteriously disappeared from the vault of the Hartford National Bank.

Mr. Royall Wilcox, a wealthy citizen of this city, made a special deposit of that amount, he claimed, in the bank prior to his going to Europe a few months ago, and said he gave the bonds to the President of the bank. The President did not remember having received them, as they could not be found when Mr. Wilcox, who returned recently, applied for them. This gave to the whole transaction the mystery alluded to.

The case was given into the hands of the police, and Chief W. P. Chamberlin has been actively engaged in searching for some clue to the missing property. To-day the following facts transpired:—On the 31st of August Mr. Charles D. Tuller, teller of the bank, sold $2000 of seven-thirty bonds to Alfred S. Robinson, gold and stock broker, and the next day disposed of $3000 to B. F. Abbe, broker, which Mr. Abbe subsequently sold to Mr. Robinson, who forwarded them to New York. Mr. Tuller, also, on the 31st of August, sent $5000 of these bonds to the Fourth National Bank, New York, as a transaction for the bank, and sent afterwards $10,000 to New York for disposal, making $20,000 in all. Mr. Wilcox, the loser, advertised his loss, and gave the numbers of the bonds.

Mr. Robinson, through this channel, found that some of the numbers mentioned corresponded with those he bought from Mr. Tuller. This fact was ascertained by Mr. Chamberlin, and from this start he found that Mr. Tuller had disposed of the $20,000 worth of bonds which were missing. Tuller was arrested this morning, and told an unreasonable story, to the effect that a stranger gave him the bonds to dispose of, which he did, and as last as he realized he paid the money over to the unknown, who disappeared as suddenly as he made his appearance before the accommodating teller.

Tuller had an interview with the directors of the Bank this afternoon, and it is reported that the matter is to be settled. The affair has created much surprise here, as Tuller is a young man who has borne a high character, and was specially admired for his Christian virtues. He is superintendent of a flourishing Sabbath school, and always appeared very enthusiastic in his missionary work. It has been noticed that he lived rather extravagantly, but nothing serious was thought of it, as his father is a man of considerable property.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A NOBLE ACT REWARDED.

Gift from the President to an Indian Chief.

President Johnson has caused a silver medal to be prepared, together with one hundred silver dollars and a certificate of merit, for presentation to Hoo-ke-op, a chief of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians, as a reward for rescuing a white woman from captivity. The medal weighs about half a pound. On one side it bears the profile of the President, around which are the words:—"Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, 1865." On the other side is a pedestal, bearing the word "Peace," and upon it a bust of Washington. In front of the pedestal Columbia is grasping an Indian by the hand. Columbia carries an American flag, and is surrounded by the implements of progress and industry. The Indian carries his weapon, and in the distance is a herd of buffaloes bounding through the prairie grass. The certificate was engrossed on parchment in the office of Indian Affairs, and bears a vignette of the United States coat-of-arms, executed with the pen, beneath which is the following inscription:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, September 29, 1866.—To Hoo-ke-op, the Chief:—I am informed by the two commissioners sent by me last spring to treat with the Indians on the Upper Missouri river country, of the friendly act of Hoo-ke-op, the chief, a member of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians, in rescuing from captivity a white woman named Fanny Kelly, in 1864. I thank Hoo-ke-op, the chief, for his noble conduct in this matter, and as a memento of my friendship for him so long as he remains friendly with the white man, I direct that a silver medal be given to him, that all my red children, and all my white children, when they look upon it, may know that the Great Father at Washington is very much pleased with him. I also direct that one hundred silver dollars be given to Hoo-ke-op, the chief, and I write my name on this paper to be given to him, that he may know that the silver medal and the silver dollars are sent to him from Washington.

"ANDREW JOHNSON,
"President of the United States.
"O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior.
"D. N. COOLEY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

Mr. Davis' Trial—Correspondence of his Counsel with Judge Underwood.

RICHMOND, October 2.—The counsel of Mr. Davis, now in attendance at Richmond, deem it their duty to lay before the public the following statements of facts.
WILLIAM B. REED,
J. RANDOLPH TUCKER,
ROBERT OULD.

On Tuesday, June 5th, there was a formal session of the Circuit Court of the United States at Richmond, Judge Underwood presiding. Grand Jurymen were sworn and other judicial formalities observed. Mr. Davis' counsel were present, ready and anxious to proceed to trial. On motion of the District Attorney, the Court was regularly adjourned to the 2d of October, the presiding Judge using this language:—

"The Chief Justice, who is expected to preside at this trial, has named the first Tuesday of October as the time when it will be most convenient to him. When this Court adjourns it will adjourn, not until the next term, which is in November, but until the first Tuesday in October next. The motion of the District Attorney is therefore granted. This Court will adjourn, not until November, but until the first Tuesday in October, which is preferred by the Chief Justice and Attorney-General. The case will then, if not before disposed of, be taken up."

In accordance with this order of the Court, the undersigned are in attendance here. They find no Court, and, except from the information elicited in the following telegraphic correspondence, have no intimation of the intention of the Judge:—

RICHMOND, September 29.—To the Hon. John C. Underwood, Alexandria:—As counsel for Mr Davis, we are very anxious to know if you will be in Richmond on Tuesday next, to which day, as you recollect, the Circuit Court of the United States was adjourned. We are in attendance here, and are desirous to be apprised of the views of the Court. An early answer will much oblige us.
WILLIAM B. REED,
J. R. TUCKER.

ALEXANDRIA, September 29.—To Messrs. Reed and Tucker:—There will be no United States Court in Richmond next week. J. C. UNDERWOOD.

RICHMOND, September 29.—Your telegram is received. Permit us to renew the inquiry whether, on Tuesday, you will be at Richmond, Norfolk, or Alexandria? Your answer will much oblige us.
WILLIAM B. REED,
J. R. TUCKER.

ALEXANDRIA, September 29.—I will be in Alexandria on Tuesday. J. C. UNDERWOOD.

Eight Persons Swept Overboard at Sea.—The steamer *City of Albany* yesterday afternoon spoke the barque *Laura*, fifty days from Bremen, bound to Baltimore, with two hundred and ten passengers, off Cape Henry. She reported that, in a hurricane on the 22d of September, she shipped a heavy sea, which washed overboard seven passengers and one of the crew, and slightly injured fifty others.

An Asylum for Horses.—It is proposed in England to establish an asylum for disabled horses, where they may be judiciously coddled.

THIRD EDITION

HEALTH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Serious Attack of Illness Last Evening.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, October 5.

Secretary Seward was taken seriously ill last night, with a return of his attack of disentery. The relapse was caused by over-exertion, and from a chill taken in riding out yesterday. Mr. Frederick Seward has been appointed acting Secretary. Considerable apprehension is felt for Mr. Seward, from the obstinate nature of his disease, in his debilitated condition, but he has heretofore shown wonderful rallying power.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 3.—The schooner *Amanda Powers*, which was quarantined several days since, still lays at anchor, and will be detained some time yet. Dr. Wilcox, the Quarantine Officer, reported to-day that no other case of cholera had occurred since the fatal one on board when she was quarantined.

Dr. T. E. Wilcox, the Assistant Quarantine Officer, on board the steamer *City of Albany*, visited the ship *Laura*, from Bremen, and rendered the passengers, wounded at the time her decks were swept at sea, as before reported, all the medical assistance in the way of relieving their injuries that was deemed necessary.

Union Meeting at Bethlehem Last Night.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BETHLEHEM, October 5.—A very large Union Republican meeting was held here last night. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Hon. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, spoke for nearly two hours. General Selfridge, just removed from the Assessor's office because he would not subscribe to "My Policy," was President of the meeting. The meeting adjourned with cheers for General Geary, Thaddeus Stevens, Senator Scovel, and General Selfridge.

Billiard Match in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 5.—The billiard match for the championship, the Missouri champion cue, and $250, came off last night between A. H. Harrison, of St. Joseph, champion of Missouri, and Philip J. Pierce, of St. Louis. Pierce won the game by 48 points.

Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 5.—The coal oil refinery of Hussey & McBride, in this city, was burned to-day, with 700 barrels of oil. Three men were badly burned, and will probably die.

Arrival of the "Saxonia."

NEW YORK, October 5.—The steamer *Saxonia* has arrived. She left Southampton on the 19th ult. She brought £90,600 in gold.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.—J. Atlee White vs. The Commonwealth National Bank. Before reported. In this case, which has been before the Court for several successive days, arguments are to-day being made by counsel on both sides, at the conclusion of which the case will be left with the jury.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—James B. Ferree et al. vs. John Thompson. This is a feigned issue between the creditors of Patrick Kelly to try to try the validity of a bond for $600 given by said Kelly. Under this judgment the property of Kelly was sold by the Sheriff, and the proceeds arising from the sale paid into Court. On the distribution of the fund, it was alleged by the subsequent judgment creditors that the bond and judgment in favor of Thompson was invalid, that it was obtained by fraud, that only $600 was due by Kelly to Thompson, and that at the time of the giving of the bond it was falsely represented to Kelly, who could not read, that it was only for the sum of $600. An issue was therefore directed by the Court to be framed to try the question, whether the said bond was executed by the said Kelly under a false representation as to the amount of the said bond and warrant.

The defense alleged that the bond was drawn under the instructions of Kelly, that it was read to him before signing, and also before the stamp was affixed thereto, that Kelly was actually indebted to the defendant in the sum of $6500 for money loaned on two different occasions to said Kelly; that Kelly repeatedly acknowledged his indebtedness, and that no fraud or false representation whatever was used. This case was brought up yesterday afternoon, and will be resumed on next Monday, the Court having adjourned till that day. J. G. Brinkle and J. Cook Longstreth, Esqs., for plaintiff; Thomas R. Elcock and Daniel Dougherty, Esqs., for defendant.

General Universalist Convention in Illinois.—At the General Convention of Universalists which was recently held at Galesburg, Illinois, there were present divines and eminent lay delegates from all parts of the country. Horace Greeley was a delegate, but could not come, owing to the great pressure on him in New York during the political canvass. The Convention was presided over by Sidney Perham, of Maine, with Rev. Messrs. Connor, of Concord, N. H., and Livermore, of Chicago, Secretaries. Iowa was represented by Rev. Messrs. Sanford, Hanson, Morris, Bishop, and Judge M. L. Edwards. Rev. Dr. Ryder of Chicago was the preacher of the Occasional Sermon. Rev. Dr. Fisher, of the Canton Theological School, Dr. Forrester, of Aurora, the venerable Dr. Skinner, Dr. Eddy, of Philadelphia, and Demarest, of New York, with Messrs. Emerson, of the *Universalist*, Livermore, of the *Covenant*, and Cantwell, of the *Star in the West*, were also present. This was the largest General Convention ever held by this body in the United States, several thousand persons having been in attendance.

What Semmes Says.—The Mobile (Ala.) *Gazette*, edited by Raphael Semmes, praises the energy of the Northern people as follows:—"We have been beaten in all our contests with the Northern people by a want of energy. Whilst we are day-dreaming or sleeping they are at work—at work like so many beavers, or bees in a hive. If they have a railroad to build, they set energy at work and it is built; witness the great Pacific Railroad, now stretching itself like an immense serpent across the Rocky Mountains—a work scarcely retarded by the war. They are as energetic in politics as in political economy."

Silver Wedding.—Rev. William B. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational Church at Newark, N. J., last evening celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding. Several hundred guests were present, including Rev. Mr. Fairchild, of Oberlin College, Rev. Mr. Holmes, of Jersey City, and Rev. Drs. Stearns, Wilson, Poor, Parker, Fish, and other clergymen of Newark. Many valuable gifts were received by Mr. and Mrs. Brown, including an elegant service of solid silver, presented by members of the congregation.

Sharks Wanted.—The Cape Ann *Advertiser* calls upon the Gloucester fishermen to catch some specimen sharks for Professor Agassiz's Museum, the Professor having signified his desire for a collection.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, October 5, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were unsettled, owing the advance in gold. Government bonds were firmly held. Old 5-20s sold at 112@112¼, an advance of ¼; new do. at 109½, an advance of ¼; and 6s of 1881 at 111½, an advance of ¼; 99¼ was bid for 10-40s, and 106 for 7-30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100, an advance of ¼.

In Railroad shares there was less doing. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57 @ 57½, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 64½, no change; Reading at 58¾, a decline of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 33½, a slight decline. 129¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 35 for Little Schuylkill; 58½ for Norristown; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 31¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 46 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 71 for West Philadelphia; 17¼ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 58; 144 was bid for First National; 230 for North America; 147 for Philadelphia; 32½ for Mechanics'; 102 for Southwark; 56 for Penn Township; 60 for Girard; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 57 for Commercial; and 68 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 37¼@37½, no change; and Morris Canal preferred at 123, an advance; 29 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal; 58 for Lehigh Navigation; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148¾; 11 A. M., 149; 12 M., 149¼; 1 P. M., 149¼.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money continues abundant on call at ⅓@5 per cent., and more is offered than brokers can use. Commercial bills have sold as cheaply as ever, and 5@6 per cent. covers prime to good names. Exchange is irregular, and can be had at second-hand at less than the rates of bankers' at their counters. London, prime bankers', 60 days, 108¼@108¾; London, prime bankers', sight, 109¼@109¾; Paris, bankers', long, 5·21½; Antwerp, 5·23¾; Swiss, 5 23¾; Hamburg, bankers', 35¾; Amsterdam, bankers', 41; Frankfort, bankers', 41; Berlin, bankers', 71."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

5 sh Cen Nat B...	130	100 sh Cata pf....s5	31¼

FIRST BOARD

$2000 US 5-20s 62 coup	112	100 sh Sch N pf...bs	37½
$1000 do.....b30	112	100 sh do.....b30	37½
$1000 do...1865	109½	15 sh Pa & R.....b30	57
$500 U S 6s '81.....b30	111¾	23 sh do.....2d	57¼
$1000 do.....b30	112	6 sh do.....b30	57¼
$2000 Ph & E 6s....	91	100 sh do.....	57
$3000 City 6s o. k's o	95½	30 sh Morris Cl pf..	123
$3000 Leh 6s, 84.....	92¾	12 sh Frank Ins Co	310
$5000 Mor Can 1 m..	91½	130 sh Leh Val...bs	64¼
400 sh Maple Sh.....	2¾		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 149¼@149¾; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 140; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¾; do., July, 1864, 15¾; do., August, 1864, 15¼; do., October, 1864, 14¼; do., December, 1864, 13¼; do., May, 1865, 11¼; do., August, 1865, 10¼; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 111¼@111½; do., coupon, 111¾@111¾; do., coupon, 1862, 112¼@112½; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109¾@109½; U. S. 10-40s, registered, 99¼@99½; do., coupon, 99¼@99½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅝@106¼; do., 2d series, 105¾@106¼; do., 3d series, 105⅞@106½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 113¼@113¾. Gold, 149¼@149¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, October 5.—There is a decided improvement to notice in the Flour Market, and holders are very firm in their views. There is more inquiry for home consumption, but no demand for exportation. The sales reach 2500 bbls., principally Northwestern extra family, at $12 50@13 25, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do at $13 50@14·50; superfine at $7·75@8 75; old and new stock extras at $9@11; and fancy brands at $15@16·50, according to quality. Rye Flour has advanced. Sales of 200 bbls at $6·50@6 75. In Corn Meal no improvement to notice.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue very small, and there is a steady demand for prime quality at yesterday's quotations. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2 90@3 05. White ranges from $3 10 to 3·25. Rye is scarce, and has advanced; 600 bushels Pennsylvania sold at $1 25, and 600 bushels on private terms. Corn is scarce, and quiet; sales of 1000 bus. Western mixed at $1 08 and yellow at $1·10. Oats remain without change; sales of new Southern at 55@60c. 1000 bushels Barley sold on private terms. Cotton is dull and declining; small sales of Middling Up and at 41c, and New Orleans at 42@43c.

Whisky is scarce; small sales of Ohio were made at $2 44 and Pennsylvania at $2·42.

—In Genoa there are regular marriage-brokers, who have pocket-books filled with the names of the marriageable girls of the different classes, with notes of their figures, personal attractions, fortunes, and other circumstances. These brokers go about endeavoring to arrange connections in the same off-hand, mercantile manner which they would bring to bear upon a merchandise transaction; and when they succeed, they get a commission of two or three per cent. upon the portion, with such extras or bonuses as may be voluntarily bestowed by the party. Marriage at Genoa is thus oftentimes simply a matter of business calculation, generally settled by the parents or relations, who often draw up the contract before the parties have seen one another; and it is only when everything else is arranged, and a few days previous to the marriage ceremony, that the

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The South and the Situation.

From the Times

The damage inflicted upon the National Union movement by the bad faith of the Northern Democrats naturally reacts with peculiar force upon the people of the South. The moderation, the sober sense, the evident desire to conciliate which distinguished the Southern delegates at Philadelphia, merited a more considerate return on the part of those who claim to be their friends in the Northern States. To bring back genuine national harmony, the representatives of the South were prepared to acquiesce cordially in the propositions and plans conceived with special reference to the requirements of Northern sentiment. They indicated a readiness to forego opinions and preferences that the general cause of the Union might be thereby benefited. The least they had a right to expect by way of response was a willingness to sacrifice partisan prejudice and greed, that nothing might retard the combination of Union forces in the States which will this autumn determine the grave issues now on trial before the country.

Why these national expectations have been baffled, the South need have no difficulty in judging. For whatever disappointment it may suffer, the South may thank those who, like the New York Democracy, have preferred the gratification of their paltry ambition and the promotion of their corrupt plans to the organization of a great Union party with every fair guarantee of success. In other words, if the South to-day discern a cloud over the prospect presented at Philadelphia, it is because the Democrats have refused to abide by the conditions which were there solemnly ratified. They have broken faith plighted with liberal Republicans and with the South, and have applied themselves instead to the hopeless task of reviving and aggrandizing the Democratic party.

If aught were wanted to teach the South the folly of looking for counsel or succor to the Democracy of the North, surely this last display of treachery should be enough. There might have been some excuse for it had the Democratic party, as a distinctive organization, the slightest hope of victory. The duplicity, the infidelity, would have remained the same as towards the liberal Republicans; but the South might not necessarily have suffered in the same degree. The certainty of defeat, however, deprives the party even of this poor apology. Trammelled with the odium incurred by its leaders during the war, it has nowhere the slightest chance of success. It is chargeable, therefore, with the deliberate betrayal of the South as well as of those who composed the Philadelphia Convention.

It is for the South now to acknowledge the significance of indisputable facts, and to govern itself accordingly. The hopes engendered by the magnificent gathering at Philadelphia have been wantonly destroyed. The patriotic movement there inaugurated has been summarily and inexcusably arrested. There is no longer reasonable ground for supposing that in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in Indiana, or New York the principles affirmed by the Convention will be sustained at the polls. The probability of achieving a triumph of Union principles by the joint efforts of conservative Republicans and moderate Democrats is at an end. And the South cannot too soon accept the conclusion, that, in the adjustment of existing differences, it will be required to deal with the party now represented by the majority in Congress.

If the South were made up of men resembling Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, or if any considerable proportion of its people were likely to act upon the advice of divers of our Democratic neighbors, there might be danger of a refusal thus to recognize the logic of events. But since the war the South has evinced more calmness and discretion than it has been credited with. The conduct and language of those whom it sent to Philadelphia afford ground for the opinion that it neither demands nor expects extravagant concessions. It is anxious above all things for a restored Union, for a reconstructed industry, for a revival of commerce, and the obliteration of passions and prejudices growing out of the struggle. Compared with these things, politics, as hitherto understood, are of trifling account. And all attempts of Democratic candidates and writers in the North to encourage the Southern people in pretensions which, in present circumstances, cannot possibly be sustained, will, we believe, fail of their purpose.

The Southern people are not fools that they should intrust the repair of their ruined fortunes to a party which is destined to defeat in every Northern State. They are not lunatics that they should make their peace and prosperity contingent upon the triumph of the Executive in the face of the emphatic verdict of the North. Their recent action affords proof that they are prepared to acquiesce with a good grace in that which is inexorable. And the improved tone of the Richmond *Examiner*, and journals of that stamp—the earnestness with which they are devoting themselves to questions connected with the material welfare of their respective localities—their evident desire to solve the problem of negro labor and education in a spirit of kindness and humanity—encourage the hope that the South will not fail to comprehend the situation as now it is, and to prepare for the changes which really seem to be inevitable.

The Political Marplots of the Day—The Real Issue Before the Country.

From the Herald.

From Massachusetts to Kansas political mass meetings, stump orators, and stump speeches are the order of the day. The fight is between the Republican party and the Chicago rump of the old Democratic party, the radical Jacobins making the most noise on the one side, and the old dyed-in-the-wool peace Copperheads ruling the roost on the other. Here and there we find a solitary stumper known as a Johnson Republican, whose efforts to enlighten the people only serve to make confusion worse confounded. We had, for instance, in the *Herald* of Wednesday a specimen radical brick from Mr. Sumner, and a specimen from Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, of the Johnson Republican school, and in other papers lying before us we have a touch of the radicalism of "Old Thad. Stevens" and an overdose of Copperhead twaddle in a speech of Baron Von Hoffman.

Turning first to the radical Boston speech of Senator Sumner, we find it mainly devoted to a vigorous and merciless scolding of President Johnson, including the disclosure of Mr. Sumner's confidential conversations with him; how the man of Tennessee pulled the wool over the eyes of the man of Massachusetts; how Jeff. Davis and Johnson are now in the same boat; how and why universal and impartial suffrage must be enforced; how "the President must be taught that usurpation and apostacy cannot prevail;" and how "he who promised to be Moses and has become Pharaoh must be overthrown," even as "the Lord overthrew the Egyptians in the midst of the sea." Of the Constitutional amendment Mr. Sumner says:—"As far as it goes it is well; but it does not go far enough. More must be done." This was his cry in the Senate all the last long session; but it availed nothing. The amendment was passed by the Republican conservatives in spite of the radicals, and with its ratification by Tennessee her members elect were admitted into the House and the Senate as a rule and a precedent for all the other States concerned.

So much, then, for this radical speech of the radical Sumner. It amounts to nothing. His extreme counsels, like those of his fellow-marplot, Stevens of the House, have been and will be rejected by the great body of the Republican party in Congress. It was Sumner, with his charge of whitewashing against the President at the beginning of the last session, and it was Stevens, with his warning of the fate of Charles I, who fomented all this trouble between the President and Congress; but still both Houses, in spite of all the efforts of these men, have been controlled by wiser counsels than theirs. Hence, when Sumner from Massachusetts cries out that the Constitutional amendment will not do, and when Stevens from Pennsylvania echoes the cry, they do not frighten anybody, because we have seen that they have no power over the prevailing sentiment of Congress, which is the prevailing sentiment of the North, as embodied in this great amendment.

Coming next to the speech of Senator Cowan at Harrisburg, we find that, as a Johnson Republican, he fails to state the issue before the country. He presents it as the issue between Johnson and Stevens; but it is no such thing. Stevens was defeated upon all his propositions of Southern negro suffrage, Southern confiscation, and Southern disfranchisement, and the plan adopted by Congress is substantially President Johnson's plan of restoration, chapter and verse. Mr. Cowan must now, and in common fairness ought to admit, that it is not Thaddeus Stevens, but the Constitutional amendment of Congress that is before the States for their ratification. Mr. Cowan, a few days hence at all events, will discover that the people of Pennsylvania understand this nice distinction between the schemes of Stevens and the plan of Congress; and so we dismiss Mr. Cowan.

We have next but a passing word to say of the late stump speech of Mayor Hoffman at Rochester. It lies before us in one of our exchanges. A tiresome rigmarole of the current Copperhead election serving clap-trap. The only point made by this champion of the Tammany "ring" against the amendment before the people that we deem worthy of notice is, that if the excluded States ratify this amendment it will not admit them into Congress. We answer again that Congress has bound itself to their admission in the admission of Tennessee. Hoffman, in short, is playing the Sumner and Stevens game to defeat this amendment, and in this way Copperheads and radical Jacobins are giving aid and comfort to each other and to Southern revolutionists.

From all these stump speeches of quibbling and unscrupulous factionists it is refreshing to turn to such an exposition of the issue before the country as we find in the reports of a late speech of Senator Sherman, at Cincinnati. He tells the people that in the adoption of the plan of Congress the joint committee of the two Houses "laid aside every radical measure brought before them," including universal suffrage and the treatment of the late Rebel States as territories, and that as a member of the Senate he hopes the Southern States will adopt the amendment, because it will admit them into Congress; and he wants them to understand that if they will not accept this, "the same power that conquered them once will impose terms upon them that they won't like so well."

The issue, then, is this amendment or something worse for the excluded States. There is no prospect of anything better. The very worst results from political discords North, and bloody anarchy South, and confusion everywhere, are to be feared from the rejection by the South of this amendment. Its adoption will admit the excluded States and restore them at once to financial confidence, order, development, and prosperity. Shall we have this amendment and reunion, peace and progress, or shall chaos come again? This, after all, is the real issue before the country; for the alternative presented the excluded States on the one hand is restoration and prosperity, and on the other confusion and destruction.

Order or Anarchy.

From the Tribune.

It is the misfortune of many public men, with the President at the head of them, that they have no idea of a radical and general change of national opinion. Twenty-five years ago, an Abolitionist was denounced as a fanatic in the most respectable quarters—in Courts of Justice, Legislatures, Congress and churches, not to mention the political conventions and the porter-houses; while nine commercial men out of ten united to swell the chorus of censure. Such petulence was not then absolutely foolish, for it had a real object and a genuine though indefensible purpose; but it is somewhat of a tax upon our patience to listen now to the untimely repetition of nicknames applied with ludicrous solemnity or undignified anger to a large majority of the inhabitants of the country. Slavery is abolished.

An intelligent man like Mr. Peter Cooper, whose letter to Mr. Johnson we were glad the other day to publish, accepts the fact, takes his stand upon it, and makes no attempt to get round it, under it, or over it. He is content to ask himself and others what new public and private duties are to be inferred from this fundamental social change; while cowards are shrieking their apprehensions, while Copperhead politicians are bewailing the alteration, while indomitable Southern aristocrats are seeking to save some fragments of irresponsible authority out of the fire, this honorable New York merchant—we hope that we have many like him—begins immediately and conscientiously to inquire what legislation is needed to render these freedmen in name really and truly freedmen in fact. We make a note of this, because we are sure that the prosperity and safety of the country demand a general and hearty acquiescence in the vital change which the violence of secession rendered it impossible longer to postpone. Now the question comes up, in naked simplicity, whether we are to oe apostates to those principles of democracy which we profess to revere, or whether we shall courageously carry them out to their fullest extent.

To do this, we admit, requires a little bravery. Already, the alarmists are bringing out their largest and most ingeniously horrible bugbears. Mayor Wood rides this monster and Senator Doolittle that; General Dix has his doubts; and while Mr. Weed nods as gravely as Lord Burleigh, the *Times* and the *World*, great newspapers and little ones, are proud to nod in such excellent company. These gentlemen and these journals will not see that reasonable hostility to the United States has varied its tactics, and is now seeking to postpone peace, in the hope that something diabolical may turn up by grand and petty persecution of the freedman. The advantage of this is palpable. Just so long as there is anything to dispute about, they keep up a *quasi* condition as a superior class: they keep down the vital principle of social equality and of equality before the law; they color legislation to suit their own purposes; and they can always, whenever they are ready for another Rebellion, have a subject of dispute with the intelligent and really Republican masses of the North. While they keep "the social power," which Mr. Johnson once said "must be destroyed," they can at any time put their States into a position of antagonism to the general Government, voting always in cliques and in families; by their votes swaying the destinies of their respective States, and making chronic the quarrel between truth and falsehood, equity and injustice, actual and merely nominal freedom. It is useless to talk of anything as "settled" while Southern society is in this unfixed and abnormal condition. "Settled" is a beautiful word; but we have heard it too often to be deceived by it now. Things were "settled" when Congress threw out the anti-slavery petitions—when the Fugitive Slave law was passed—when the Compromise measures were manufactured into statutes—when Judge Taney gave his great Dred Scott decision—when Mr. Buchanan was elected to the Presidency. We played over and over again the childish game of jack-in-a-box; we pressed down the little joker, and instantly he was up again as fresh and lively as ever. All our fuss, and we had plenty of it, didn't put out the fire. If anything, matters are now more complicated than ever, because we have a nominal emancipation which cruelty and hatred, prejudice and rage, revenge and obstinacy will all combine to make the bitterest and the most dangerous of delusions. The only safety is in "establishing justice;" but, if we are to wait for it until the ex-patriarchs see fit to give it to us, we may have another, and still another insurrection before the desirable consummation.

The Maryland soldiers, true to the Union, the other day resolved in Baltimore, "that having fought four years to beat down treason and treachery, they were prepared to fight four more sooner than patch up a peace by cowardly compromise." Andy Johnson wrote, last week, to his political friends in Knoxville, that "designing bad men" are plotting another 'dissolution of the Union." The "friends" of the Administration are threatening us with a Siamese Congress—with that very worst form of anarchy, a double Legislature. Industry is retarded, enterprise is hindered, the country is kept in an uneasy and feverish condition by the determination of a few men at the North, of a larger number at the South, to reconstruct out of the fragments to which the war has reduced it the old oligarchy, with its rotten-borough system of representation, with its heathenish adherence to caste, with its grasping appropriation of the better moiety of the wages of its producing class, with its monopoly of power both at home and in Washington. Our only safeguard against the violent outbreaks which this unsatisfactory condition of affairs renders not improbable is to be found in the election of a House of Representatives which can neither be bullied, nor bribed, nor intimidated by vetoes nor controlled by faction. From this point of view, we consider the coming Congressional elections the most important since the establishment of the Government. Everything depends upon the quality of the members to be elected; but in this, as in all other political emergencies, we believe the great American people are to be trusted.

The New Orleans Riot Served Up in a New Dish.

From the World.

The shocking riot at New Orleans has been gloated over by the radicals, ever since its occurrence, as a particular godsend to their party. They caught at it with delighted avidity, and have been constantly chuckling and rejoicing as they would at the unexpected discovery of a valuable treasure. They boast that it has enabled them to carry the Maine election by an increased majority. On the strength of it they expect to succeed in most of the elections in the other States. In thus exulting over what all good citizens, North and South, ought to deplore, they exhibit the heartless character of their party, which rejoices in all bloodshed that helps it attain its partisan ends, and which even regards the late civil war with intense satisfaction, because it has enabled the abolitionists to accomplish their darling object.

The invaluable New Orleans riot is every week or two dished up by them in some new form to enable them to keep it constantly before the public. Ever and anon, it has to be "investigated" anew, with a view, as they say, to fix the responsibility; and they have now brought out a report, by a pretended military board, which, according to the *Tribune*, fastens the whole blame of the riot upon Mayor Monroe.

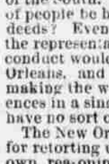
We do not deem it necessary, now and here, to contest the correctness of this conclusion. It seems more important to show, that, even admitting the fact to be as the radicals would have it, they are not warranted in making it a *casus belli* against the whole white population of the South. Why should six or eight millions of people be held responsible for one man's misdeeds? Even if Mayor Monroe is regarded as the representative of those who elected him, his conduct would inculpate only the city of New Orleans, and there is still the injustice of making the whole South answerable for occurrences in a single municipality, over which they have no sort of control.

The New Orleans riot affords a good occasion for retorting upon the Republicans some of their own reasoning. They hold that large cities, abounding in criminal and dangerous classes, are unfit to be trusted with their own government. According to the Republican view, if New York were not held in restraint by the legislative commissions imposed upon it by the rural districts, this city would be a turbulent pandemonium in which no decent citizen could live. Now let us suppose that all these legislative commissions were withdrawn, and that New York was as completely self-governed as New Orleans is. Suppose that Fernando Wood—we mention Mr. Wood because he used to be regarded by the Republicans as the *bete noir* of our city politics—were Mayor, with the complete control of the police which he once had. If, under such circumstances, a riot should occur in the city, by which a political meeting was broken up, some blood spilled, and some lives lost, we ask the Republicans if there would be any justice in charging the guilt upon not merely the whole people of the State, but the whole people of the North? Would there be any justice even in charging it upon the whole people of the city? It is the constant song of the Republicans that the respectable inhabitants of the city need to be protected by the rural districts against the domination of the dangerous classes. Let them apply their own reasoning to New Orleans, which is the New York of the South. In that view, the late riot is merely an argument against municipal government in New Orleans. If logic does not change its nature with latitude, all that any Republican has a right to infer from the New Orleans riot is, that that city ought to be put under the government of a dozen commissioners appointed by the Louisiana Legislature; that its Mayor should be divested of the control of the police, as Mayor Wood was several years ago of the New York police; and that its direction should be given to a virtuous police commission emanating from the healthful moral atmosphere of the rural districts.

But whether municipal self-government is the proper thing for New Orleans or not, it is clear enough that the whole South ought not to be punished and disfranchised for a local disturbance in that city, which not one in a hundred of its own citizens participated in or approved of. The South is pre-eminently an agricultural section. Its urban population and the magnitude of its cities, is far smaller proportionally than those of the agricultural West. The few cities the South has, contain the sweepings of the restless classes of a vast section which has been desolated by war, and the disbanding of whose armies has turned loose many rough and insubordinate characters ready to plunge recklessly into any excitement. To make a great population of planters, living quietly on their estates and trying to mend their broken fortunes, responsible for the violence of the thugs of a single city, is the height of absurdity as well as of injustice.

Reasonable readers will admit, that even if the whole responsibility of the New Orleans riot rests upon Mayor Monroe, and none of it upon the convention of conspirators who had met for the declared purpose of overthrowing the State government, that regretable occurrence does not justify the use made of it by the radicals. To say that the people of Georgia and nine other States shall not be represented in Congress because there has been a riot in New Orleans, shocks every sentiment of equity.

STANDARD SCALES.



BANKS, DINMORE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.)
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD SCALES,
suitable for Weigh Locks Rail road Tracks, and Depots, Coal, Hay and Live Stock.
Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces Rolling Mills Steam Forges Foundries, and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams
S. W. Corner FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia (9 14 1mrp
C. M. Banks, Lewis L. Hount
E. H. Dinmore, Frederick A. Richie.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others Supporters, Elastic Stockings Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$2,472 92	
United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	67,000 00	
United States bonds on hand	83,000 00	153,472 92
United States legal-tender notes	66,988 00	
National bank notes	17,150 00	
Due from banks and bankers	8,755 36	
Fractional currency and cash items	14,257 97	109,154 33
Banking House	54,075 54	
Furniture and fixtures	2,788 19	
Expenses and taxes	7,699 23	64,562 97
Total		$326,190 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Deposits	119,349 99
Profits and loss	6,840 03
Total	$326,190 02

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

10 2 2W JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of the day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent. or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

8 30 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1866.

NOTICE TO PERSONAL TAX PAYERS.

Any receipt issued by an Alderman for Personal Taxes for any year prior to 1866 (for City or State) is not valid. The only authorized parties appointed for the collection of such taxes are the Delinquent Tax Collectors, or the Clerks at this office.

Information is respectfully requested when any person or persons attempt to issue such receipts, as they will be dealt with according to law.

CHARLES O'NEILL, Receiver of Taxes.

10 3 3t

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE—FORTY-SECOND SESSION OF LECTURES.—The General Introductory will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING next, October 8 at 7½ P. M., by Professor WALLACE. The regular Lectures will begin the day after, at 9 o'clock A. M.

10 2 5t ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 10ist SESSION. 1866-67.

The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 8, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, $140.

R. E. ROGERS, M. D. Dean Medical Faculty.

10 3 4t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.

9 29 17* M. BUZBY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3§

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

8 6§

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Being neatly fitted up, will open for FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Connecting Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO. No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,

9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; July 25, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street 8 10 5

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING,

Wednesday, October 3, 1866.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

10 1 rp th

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 7 6m

BONNET OPENING.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

E. P. CILL & CO.,

10 1 1m NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY: Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION: Heroic Patriotic, Romantic, Humorous and Tragical.

There is certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, and will not get embodied in romance and poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun the pathos, of the war.

This illustrates the character of the leaders the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.

The volume is profusely illustrated with over 300 engravings by the first artists, which are really beautiful; worthy of examination as specimens of the art. Many of them are set into the body of the text, after the popular style of Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. The book's contents include reminiscences of camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac, siege and battle-field adventures; thrilling feats of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures, etc., etc.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history are skilfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

This work sells itself. The people are tired of dry details and partisan works, and want something humorous romantic, and startling. Our agents are making from $100 to $200 per month, clear of all expenses. Send for circulars giving full particulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion.

Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 9 29 1m* No. 507 MINOR Street, Philadelphia Pa.

INSTRUCTION.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own system which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.

Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence.

8 24 1mrp No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal

6 22 fmw4m

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical, Mathematical Boarding School for Boys Delance, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of

9 8 1m* Rev. JOHN McELWAY, A. M., Principal

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.

TRUNK LINE.

This Road now in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill river, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it a tractive The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

FURNITURE.

GEO. J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Suits of Walnut Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Parlor Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Library Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Hall Furniture.

A large assortment finished, on hand.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO., 9 21 1m5p Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT Street.

BLANKETS. BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. BLANKETS.

Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.

AMOS HILLBORN, No. 44 N. TENTH Street, 9 7 fmw2m5p Below Arch.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depot, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings Hotels Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO., N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, 2 10 5p Philadelphia.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE 8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET, THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 8 15

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment, 9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

A VALUABLE STORE,

No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,

In the National Bank of the Republic Building.

9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS FOR RENT IN THE National Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED AND VENTILATED ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE "Evening Telegraph" Building, No. 108 South THIRD Street, TO RENT.

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row West TWENTY-FIRST Street, at $8,000, $7,000, and $28,000. Also a superior medium size House No. 2116 ARCH St. 9 25 1mrp*

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.

WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.

The Latest London and Paris Styles.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.

WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY R. HOSKINS & CO., STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS, 6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

DOWN RIVER LINE.—STEAMER SWAN, from Second Pier above ARCH Street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, for Chester Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Fort Penn, Bombay Hook, Deakyne's Landing, Smyrna, Leipsic, and Dover. Passenger and Freight line. 9 22 2W

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION—*Afternoon Session.*—At 2½ P. M. the Association reassembled, and was opened with prayer by Rev. G. W. Anderson. Several committees reported, among which were the following:—

The Committee on the Time, Place, and Preachers, etc., for next year reported, and their report was adopted, as follows:—

I. That the Association meet on the first Tuesday of October, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Second Baptist Church of Wilmington, Delaware.

II. That Rev. P. S. Henson preach the introductory sermon, and that Rev. Chauncey Leonard be the alternate.

III. That Rev. E. W. Dickinson preach the doctrinal sermon, and Rev. G. W. Anderson be the alternate. Subject—"Perseverance of the Saints."

IV. That Rev. James E. Wilson write the Circular Letter.

Resolutions were adopted commending the interests of the Lewisburg Church and of Brown University to the churches of the Association.

Rev. J. W. Smith, D. D., from the Committee on the State of the Country, reported, and the report was unanimously adopted. The resolutions are as follows:—

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore that condition of national affairs which makes it obligatory upon us, as a body of Christian men, to reaffirm in peace the doctrines which we held in war.

Resolved, That our estimate of the guilt of those who incited or aided the late terrible Rebellion has suffered no change, and we pray them, as they value righteousness and eternal life, to seek by repentence the forgiveness of Almighty God.

Resolved, That any attempt to conciliate Southern Churches or Southern Societies, by ignoring the crimes of this Rebellion, is but daubing with untempered mortar, and must result, when most successful, in a union without strength, a religion without principle, and a Church without Christ.

Resolved, That though our homes are darkened and our hearts still bleed, we will cherish no vengeful feelings, but humbly pray the Redeemer of mankind for mercy upon those whose hands are red with the richest blood that ever flowed for freedom or a fatherland.

At 4½ P. M., a sermon was preached from 1 Corinthians vi, 19, 20, by Rev. G. A. Peltz, which was attentively listened to throughout.

Evening Session.—At 7½ P. M. the Association again assembled and spent the evening in a delightful season of conference and prayer, and at a late hour finally adjourned. Thus ended the one hundred and fifty-ninth annual session of this venerable Association, and will long be remembered as one of the most pleasant and profitable of all its meetings.

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCILS.—The stated meetings of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL—Mr. Van Cleve, from the Committee on Schools, reported an ordinance for the purchase of a lot on Mervine street, for school purposes. Agreed to.

Mr. Hodgdon, from the Committee to verify the cash account of the City Treasurer, reported the following as the state of the books up to October 1, 1866:—

Cash on hand on October 1, 1866	$1,047,574 85
Appropriated as follows:—	
To pay the interest on the loans of the city, due January 1, 1867	$467,339 55
Cash credit of Sinking Fund	528,495 87
To pay warrants	47,858 61
Cash in drawer	3,880 82
	$1,047,574 85

The resolution of inquiry from Common Council, in reference to the suspension of certain fire companies, was taken up.

Mr. Marcus suggested that the resolution lay over for the present, as there would be a report from the committee in the course of the session. The resolution was laid on the table.

The resolution from Common Council, requesting the Board of Health to declare as nuisances the deposits of manure on certain wharves, was taken up.

Mr. Wagner, from the Committee on Law, to which was referred an ordinance making an appropriation to the laborers employed by Hill & Smith, contractors for cleaning the streets, reported that the original contract was broken by the contractors. The report was recommitted to the committee to report the liability of the securities, etc.

Mr. Barlow submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Police to inquire and report to Councils the propriety of erecting a Police Station in the Seventeenth Police District, on the rear end of the lot on which Movamensing Hall is erected, together with an estimate of the cost thereof. Agreed to.

The resolution from Common Council, in reference to passing water to the Kensington basin, was concurred in.

The resolution from Common Council, suspending the Good Will Fire Company for one month, was concurred in. (The suspension ended October 1.)

Mr. Freeman submitted an ordinance making an appropriation of $10,000 to Board of Health for the removal of nuisances. Agreed to.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mayor McMichael sent the following communication to Councils, and at the same time advised the passage of the ordinance making an appropriation to the Board of Health, which passed Select Council, and is now pending in Common Council:—

Dear Sir:—The cholera has been prevailing in this city between two and three months, and over 500 persons have died of it. The disease appears to be becoming epidemic, and on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week 73 new cases were reported at the office of the Board of Health, and 25 deaths from cholera. We understand the appropriation for this purpose was exhausted a considerable time ago, and that the Board is without funds to carry out the necessary sanitary measures. We would therefore request you, as the municipal head, to urge at once Councils to make a proper appropriation immediately.

Signed—James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read, Judges of the Supreme Court. October 4, 1866.

To Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Ordered to be printed in the Appendix.

A resolution was offered instructing the Chief Engineer of the Water Works to let the water supplied by the Kensington Water Works pass direct to the basin before turnishing the citizens with it.

After a long discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Franciscus submitted a resolution that the Good Will Steam Engine Company be suspended one month from September 1, 1866, and that the Chief Engineer withhold one month's pay from said Company.

After a long discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Harper (in place) offered an ordinance appropriating $7000 to the Board of Health for sanitary purposes.

Before the vote was taken on the final passage of the bill, Mr. Stokley, President, stated he should vote against it, because Chief Justice J. M. Read had threatened to publish a card calling the attention of the voters to the fact.

Mr. Hancock said it was time to defeat the bill when the Judges of the Supreme Court bully the members.

The ordinance was adopted—yeas, 24; nays, 7.

Mr. Simpson offered a resolution, instructing the Mayor to take measures to compel the Norristown and Germantown Railroad Company to have flagmen placed at such places along the road where the lives of citizens may be endangered. Agreed to.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department transmitted a report to Councils, showing the companies suspended for riotous and disorderly conduct, as follows:—Fairmount Engine Company, Good Will Engine, South Penn Hose, Lafayette Hose, and Niagara Hose, all for one month, and previous to July 12, 1866. The Good Will Engine was suspended again on the 14th of August, and on the 7th of September the company took their apparatus to a fire without orders.

Mr. Little, of the Committee on Surveys, reported a resolution, directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to have a footway constructed on the upper side of Gray's Ferry Bridge.

On taking the vote on the final passage of the resolution, a quorum did not answer, and the Chamber adjourned.

SERENADE TO EX-VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last evening the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, who had a short time before returned from Media, was serenaded at the La Pierre House, by the Union League of Philadelphia, who had employed the services of an efficient band of musicians for the purpose. The eloquent musical strains soon drew together a large crowd of people—their number being greatly augmented by the addition of a large part of the audience that had been at the Academy of Music to hear Miss Anna Dickinson.

After the performance of the music, the name of Hannibal Hamlin rang through the multitude, and presently the honorable gentleman made his appearance upon the northern balcony.

He was introduced by R. Rundle Smith, Esq., who said:—

Fellow citizens:—I have the honor to introduce to you our distinguished representative and citizen—that bright star of the East, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin.

Three cheers were given.

Some one in the crowd proposed three cheers for the man who ought to be the President of the United States. These were given with a mighty good will. Mr. Hamlin said he felt grateful for this renewal of confidence and expression of kindly feeling, and that he would return to his native State taking with him the most pleasing recollections of the kindness extended to him, not only by the Union League, but the good and loyal people of the city of Philadelphia at large. (Applause.) He must also remember with very great pleasure what had been accomplished by that truly loyal, noble organization, the Union League. (Applause.) Who but the Union League could have sent ten regiments into the field from this city? Two thousand intelligent, high-minded, honorable gentlemen, in the hours of the country's need, made the name of Philadelphia and their own well known and respected throughout this broad land. (Applause.)

The good work that emanated from their hands was not merely confined to the city, but its beneficial effects were felt far abroad. We look from our Eastern home to the loyal city of Philadelphia with feelings of the profoundest admiration. Your city is worthy of all praise, and for its many good works, for the unquestionable loyalty of its intelligent citizens, we in the East shall be very happy indeed to imitate your noble example.

Three cheers were now given, and amid the strains of music the distinguished speaker bowed a good night to the audience and retired.

UNION MEETING IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—The loyal citizens of West Philadelphia met in large numbers last evening, at the William Penn Hotel, Thirty-eighth and Market streets, to hear the remarks of prominent gentlemen on the great questions of the day. A band of music was in attendance.

James M. Sellers, Esq., presided. He introduced Mr. Merrick, who discussed the vital issues of the times in an able manner, and served up "My Policy" and Heister Clymer in a style that created much amusement and applause.

Mayor McMichael followed. He said the night was too cold for him to remain long in the open air. He predicted the triumphant election of General Geary, and closed by proposing three cheers for the gallant soldier, which were given with great enthusiasm.

William B. Mann was next introduced. He said that while the Mayor was speaking, an illustration had occurred to him of the antagonism existing in the South against everything Northern—excepting, of course, Northern Copperheads. The illustration alluded to was the refusal of the Richmond Base Ball Club to play a friendly game with a Washington club, and their expressed desire to have no connection with the National Base Ball Convention.

Mr. Mann continued at some length on national topics. While he was speaking, the "Boys in Blue" of the Twenty-seventh Ward took up a position near the speaker's stand, and Mr. Mann proposed three cheers for those who had worn the blue blouses and brass buttons. (Immense cheering.)

Judge Kelley and Judge Bell followed in brief speeches. The meeting dispersed with cheers for the Union.

UNION MEETING IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Second and Norris streets, last evening, by the loyal citizens of the Third Congressional District. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Mr. Samuel A. Miller, who made a few pertinent remarks, after which resolutions were read, and adopted by acclamation.

Brief addresses were delievered by Representative Lee, Honorable Leonard Myers, and others. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the whole Union Republican ticket.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A large meeting of the conservative citizens of the Thirteenth Ward was held last evening at the corner of Spring Garden and Marshall streets. The Buckwalter Club was present. Dr. Sites presided.

Charles Buckwalter, the candidate for Congress, addressed the meeting. Mr. Buckwalter excused himself from any extended speech, owing to indisposition. He had left a sick bed merely to present himself, and, in brief, to deny some of the slanders heaped upon him while he was ill. The speaker referred to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and said that while he admitted there might be a necessity for a change in the basis of representation, he denied that these amendments were fair and honest. They were designed to establish negro suffrage.

Colonel E. W. C. Greene was the next speaker. He referred to the fact that, two years ago, the radical candidate for Congress had secured his influence in favor of his election and in aiding the men of the district to secure money to evade the draft. All this was done upon the principle that the Union should be preserved intact and perpetuated. He was for the Union; he was for sustaining the Union of the States, whether the attacks came from foreign foes or from dastards in the South or dastards in the North. (Cheers.)

Speeches were made by Charles Abermehle and others.

CONSERVATIVE AND DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A large Conservative and Democratic meeting was held last evening, at Twentieth and Shippen streets. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. David W. Leach to the chair.

John Hulme, Esq., candidate for Congress in the Second District, was introduced to the meeting. He was received with loud cheering. He announced as his platform, the Constitution of the United States, and said it was sufficient as it now stands, and that there was no need for the thousand amendments proposed to it. If he should be elected to Congress, he would devote his energies to have the Government economically administered, and taxes reduced; and no effort should be spared to secure the Navy Yard at League Island.

The speaker then referred to the present condition of the Southern States, and the position they occupied politically, and urged that the Constitution of the United States was sufficient to remedy all evils. (Applause.)

Captain Powers, and others, addressed the meeting.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Augustus Hamford, forty-four years of age, a German, attempted to commit suicide yesterday, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was found in an almost dying condition in his room, and removed to the Blockley Hospital. Hamford resided at No. 318 Garden street.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the cotton mill of E. Witzenfelder, at Manayunk, which resulted in damage to the building, stock, and machinery to the amount of several thousand dollars. The loss is covered by insurance.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have received, through the attention of the Representatives of this State in the Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. of O. F., the daily journal of the proceedings of that body at its late session in the city of Baltimore, commencing on the 17th and closing on the 21st of September, the whole—including the reports of the Grand Sire and Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary—forming a pamphlet of one hundred and sixty-four octavo pages. As this document is of considerable interest to a large and respectable class of our citizens, and is accessible to few, we have compiled from it the following brief record of the proceedings:—

The members in attendance at the session were one hundred and nine in number, including Representatives from every State in the Union, and from Canada West—the only Grand Lodge not being represented being that of the Lower Provinces of British America. The statistics of the Order are somewhat incomplete, arising from causes growing out of the disarrangement of national affairs through the Southern Rebellion. Reports in part, however, were received from all the jurisdictions, with the exception of North Carolina, Texas, and the Lower Provinces of British North America. The returns received show:—

Number of Grand Lodges	39
Number of Grand Encampments	30
Number of Subordinate Lodges	2,555
Number of Subordinate Encampments	547
Lodge membership	179,706
Encampment membership	25,344
Annual receipts of the Order	$1,728,310
Annual disbursements for relief	599,022

During the session, charters were granted to a Grand Lodge in Nevada, and a Grand Encampment in Kansas. A lodge in Utah, which has been heretofore working under the direct government of the Grand Lodge of the United States, was, by resolution, at its request, transferred to the government of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

Among the legislative acts of the Grand Lodge, we notice the following:—

The elective officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York were authorized to confer the official honors upon the officers of such Lodges as were subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Southern New York, and who served in said offices from July to October, 1866. The legal term of service to entitle to these honors is six months; but in this instance the term having been shortened through contingencies arising from the consolidation of the two Grand Lodges of the State into one body, this special legislation was deemed a matter of justice.

The Grand Lodge decided that it is inexpedient to permit the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, or Grand Warden of a State Grand Lodge, during its recess to confer the Grand Lodge degree.

A resolution was adopted that no Lodge or Encampment, or any member, shall, in the name of the Order, resort to any scheme of raffles, lotteries, or gift enterprises, or schemes of hazard, or chance of any kind, as a means to raise funds for any purpose of relief or assistance to such subordinates, or to individual members thereof.

It was decided that temporary abeyance from benefits in a subordinate Lodge, where there has been no action of suspension does not work a forfeiture of Encampment benefits, when the member is free from indebtedness therein.

That the force and effect of the law regulating membership in the Patriarchal branch of the Order, is not checked or destroyed by the neglect or failure of the Secretary of a Lodge to give notice to an Encampment of either the granting of a withdrawal card, or the renewal of membership. It is sufficient for the Encampment that it is satisfied of the fact.

That no subordinate Lodge or Encampment shall be allowed to accept an act of incorporation until submitted to and approved by its State Grand Body, the duty of which shall be to see that such charter contains no provision inconsistent with the laws of the order, and that the rights of property of the State Grand Body and the subordinate are as fully protected as the legislative provisions of the State will permit.

The Grand Lodge appropriated one thousand dollars, to be applied towards assistance of the Order in the Southern States, in the necessities arising out of the ravages of their late civil war, and directed the issue of a circular by the Grand Sire to the State Grand Bodies to extend their aid in the matter.

The Grand Sire was also directed to issue a proclamation appointing a day of thanksgiving, to be observed throughout the Order, for the preservation and maintenance of an unbroken unity and fraternal relations in Odd Fellowship, notwithstanding the sad and devastating effects of civil war.

Grand Sire Veitch, Grand Secretary Ridgely, and Representatives Lamberson, Fitzhugh, and McKinstry were appointed a committee to prepare and publish for general circulation a tract embodying the principles and teachings of Odd Fellowship.

Representatives Harwood, Banks, Sexton, Hunter, and Deitz were appointed a committee to prepare a uniform law, prohibiting the expulsion of members for non-payment of dues, and for suspension from membership from the same cause.

Legislation on the degree of Rebekah, and on permitting, in certain cases, non-beneficial membership, was postponed to the next session.

The following officers were elected to serve for the next two years and installed:—

Grand Sire—James P. Sanders, of New York.

Deputy Grand Sire—Edward D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee.

Grand Secretary—James L. Ridgely, of Maryland.

Grand Treasurer—Joshua Vansant, of Maryland.

The Grand Sire made the following appointments:—

Grand Chaplain—Rev. I. D. Williamson, of Ohio.

Grand Marshal—John S. Help, of Pennsylvania.

Grand Guardian—John P. Foss, of Illinois.

Grand Messenger—John E. Chamberlain, of Maryland.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—James Newell, eight years old, whose parents reside at Twenty-second and Cherry streets, was run over by a freight train on the Market street bridge, and was instantly killed. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

A small boy, son of Mr. Kane, residing at No. 6 Ashton street, was run over and killed yesterday afternoon by car No. 6 of the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Railway. The driver, George Cope, was arrested.

A child of Mr. Megargee, who resides at Forty-first street and Lancaster avenue, was run over and killed yesterday afternoon by car No. 12, on the Hestonville Passenger Railway. The conductor, Mr. Hewston, was arrested. The child was only thirteen years old.

STEALING HARNESS.—At the Central Station yesterday, William Baker, a young man, was charged with the theft of a single set of harness, which Detective Sommers found him in the possession of. The officer testified that defendant had admitted the theft of the harness, and had given the location of the stable from which it was stolen. Held in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

A NATIONAL UNION MASS MEETING.—A National Union meeting was held last evening at Fourth and Tasker streets by the citizens of the First Ward. The meeting was a large one and quite enthusiastic. Speeches were made by John Hulme, Esq., candidate for Congress in the Second District, and by Messrs. Eakins, Leidy, and others.

FAST DAY.—To-day will be observed as a day of fasting and prayer in the Catholic Church throughout the United States, as a propitiation for the benefit of the Plenary Council which will meet in Baltimore on Sunday next.

PAYING SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The City Treasurer commenced paying the school teachers' warrants yesterday, and will continue to do so during the week.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, ABOVE THIRTEENTH.

THE GREAT LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX

ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION.

The paintings are sixty in number, from the pencil of

GEORGE WUNDERLICH, ESQ.

A descriptive lecture by

S. K. MURDOCH, ESQ.

Choice Musical Selections by MADLLE ELVIRA DE SILVA.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

Matinees every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoon. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

10 3 31*

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,

ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.

"THE FAMILY RESORT."

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,

the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

8 20 2m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1021 WALNUT Street.

5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

The Managing Directors take pleasure in announcing that the drawing will positively occur October 11, 1866.

All agents are requested to make final statements of sales, and return coupons or tickets, etc., so as to reach Washington by the 11th of October.

All orders for tickets, via Philadelphia and vicinity, will be addressed to Messrs. OWENS & CO., No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, or to

WILLIAM S. MORSE, Secretary.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office,

No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, 11 street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,00
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 00
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, each	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Ring	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6 00
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5 00
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4 000
20 do $75 each	1 500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Casters, $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $4 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj H. A. HALL, Pres Soldiers' and Sailors' Union
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
} Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to E. Chapman, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. R. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Aben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.
Hon. G. C. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [9 8 thstu

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,

By two large and efficient Orchestras.

TO-NIGHT,

And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,

a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.

IN THE LADIES' SALOON,

Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,

S. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.

Bodily exercise impairs health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.

Terms for Instruction, 6 months, ... $8 00

Terms for self-practice, 3 months, ... $5 00

For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.

8 20 2m Professors HILEBRAND & LEWIS

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

ITALIAN OPERA.

SEASON OF FIFTEEN OPERA NIGHTS AND THREE MATINEES.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, October 15.

During the season the following eminent artists will positively appear:—

SOPRANOS AND CONTRALTOS:

C. L. KELLOGG, CARMEN POCH,
ANTONIETTE BONCONI, M. A. HAUCK,
NATALIE TESTA, STELLA BONHEUR,
FANNY STOCKTON, M. RICARDI.

TENORS:

MAZZOLINI, BARAGLI,
TESTA, B NARDI, REICHARDT,

BASSO-BUFFO:

GIORGIO BONCONI.

BARITONES AND BASSOS:

BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
FORMES, LORIAL,
DUBREUIL, BANFI.

CONDUCTORS:

CARL BERGMANN, A. TORRIANI,
MAX MARETZEK.

LARGE AND EFFECTIVE CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

The following Operas will positively be presented during the season:—

CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
THE HUGUENOTS, ERA DIAVOLO,
TROVATORE, ELISIRE D'AMORE,
ERNANI,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
LUCREZIA BORGIA, SOMNAMBULA,
FAUST, DON GIOVANNI,

And others.

ADMISSION.

To Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle $1 50
Second Seats, extra 50
Family Circle 75
Amphitheatre 40

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS,

including a secured choice seat for fifteen nights, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

will be received on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 8, 9, 10, and 11, at SUMPLEMUS' Music Store, No. 632 CHESNUT street, corner of Seventh.

The sale of tickets for single performances will commence on Friday, October 12, at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store 10 3 3t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JOHN B. GOUGH

will deliver TWO LECTURES under the auspices of THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 10,

Subject—"CURIOSITY."

This is an entirely NEW LECTURE, and will be delivered for the FIRST TIME in Philadelphia.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 11,

Subject—"ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS."

Tickets at Ashmead & Evans' Bookstore, No. 724 Chesnut street, on *Friday morning*. To avoid delay and confusion, on the *first day of sale only* the tickets for the north half the Academy will be sold at GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machine Office, No. 730 Chesnut street.

Reserved Seats 50 cents and 75 cents.

Family Circle (not reserved) 25 cents.

Private Boxes in Balcony, holding six persons, $4.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 10 4 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7:45.

THIS EVENING,

IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF

UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.

CROWDED HOUSES

Second week of the

SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT

of the distinguished Comedian,

MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

He will appear in his world-renowned assumption of UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE,

in the three-act Comedy, entitled

UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.

Solon Shingle ..... Mr. J. E. OWENS

To conclude with Buckstone's three-act Comedy,

MARRIED LIFE.

Mr. Henry Dove ..... Mr. J. E. OWENS

FIRST MATINEE

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 6.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.

THE FAST FAMILY—A GREAT HIT.

BENEFIT OF

MRS. JOHN DREW.

TO-NIGHT (Friday) EVENING, October 5, last night but one (for the present) of

THE FAST FAMILY,

with new scenery and great cast.

Mrs JOHN DREW as ..... The Rich Widow

Aided by the full Company.

To conclude with

THAT BLESSED BABY.

SATURDAY NEXT—The new Play of "DESTINY," with Mr. G. L. SANDERSON.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—S. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

MR JOHN BROUGHAM.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 5,

John Brougham's popular Extravaganza of

TO-CA-HON-TAS.

Mr JOHN BROUGHAM as ..... King Pow-ha-tan

And the distinguished Actress,

MISS SUSAN DENIN,

(who has been specially engaged for the role), as

TO-CA-HON-TAS.

Commencing with the popular Drama, by Mr. Brougham, from the works of Dickens, entitled

DOMBEY AND SON

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as ..... Captain Cuttle

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.

Benefit of Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR.

This (Friday) EVENING, October 5,

TWO GREAT DRAMAS.

AVENGER; OR, THE DEATH FETCH.

NICK OF THE WOODS.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.

Friday and Saturday, October 5 and 6.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

MAX STRAKOSCH

GREAT MUSICAL ALLIANCE,

Consisting of the following Distinguished Artists:—

MADLLE MATHILDE FLODOWSKA,

Prima Donna Soprano, from the La Scala, Milan. He first appearance in America.

MADLLE FRIDA DE GEBELE,

The brilliant Prima Donna Contralto.

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE LIMBERTI,

The great Italian Tenore. His first appearance in America.

HERR KARL FORMES,

The renowned Basso.

F JEHIN PRUME,

Late Violinist to the King of Prussia.

BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN,

The original and brilliant Pianist.

PROFESSOR E. BEHRENS,

The accomplished Maestro, will preside at the Pianoforte.

CARDS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Seats secured without extra charge at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

The grand Piano used by Herr Boekelman is from the Manufactory of Chickering & Sons, New York. Agents in this city, William C. Dutton, Chesnut street between Ninth and Tenth. 10 1 6t

HELLER'S "SALLE DIABOLIQUE," ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT Streets.

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE

of the great Illusionist Musician and Comedian,

ROBERT HELLER.

SUCCESS UNDIMINISHED.

THE ENTHUSIASM INCREASING.

GRAND MATINEE,

SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

Admission 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

ANOTHER FINE PROGRAMME OFFERED.

EVERY NIGHT during the week, Heller's new and beautiful Illusion, entitled

THE MYSTERIOUS ORANGE TREE,

with its leaves of green, buds of snowy whiteness and rich golden fruit. Produced nightly to the delight of hundreds, and justly termed

THE LADIES' FAVORITE.

THE BROKEN BIRDS (new.)

MOCHA (new.)

"THE CANNON" (new.)

Admission 50 cents; reserved Seats, 75 cents.

Doors Open at 7. Commence at 8. 10 1 6t

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street,

And No. 141 DOCK Street,

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 2

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in October next, at 10

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1866.

The Record of the Democratic Party.

THE Democratic party is before the people, asking them to entrust it with the political power of the nation. If this is to be done, there ought to be some good reason for it. But what good reason is there? What is there in the past history of the Democratic party that should lead the people to abandon the Republican organization, and place the Government in the hands of the Democrats? If ever a party should display its love of country it is when that country is in peril. If ever a party should display its powers of administration, it is when emergencies arise, when great interests are at stake, and when the ship of state is in a storm. Suppose we apply these principles to the conduct of the Democratic party during the Rebellion, and what do we find? We behold that party in power when the Rebellion first broke out. What did it do to suppress it? Absolutely nothing. And why? Mainly because the leaders in the Rebellion were themselves the leaders of the Democratic party. That party, with all the resources of the country at its command, maintained a stubborn and imbecile inaction, and allowed the nation to drift hopelessly into a great war. The slightest display of force, the merest exhibition of the power of the nation by President Buchanan, would probably have saved us the whole contest. He was appealed to by General Scott to do it, but refused. He, and his party with him, confessed their inability to cope with the problem. The statesmanship, the executive ability, the patriotism of the Democratic party, were unequal to the task of saving the country, and the work was turned over to the Republicans.

But this imbecile attitude of the Democratic party during the earlier stages of the Rebellion grew out of the fact that the Rebellion itself was the work of its own leaders, and that the masses of the party, to a great extent, sympathized with the Rebellion. And this continued to be the position of the party, as a party, during the war. It sympathized with the Rebellion. Its efforts were directed to embarrassing rather than aiding the Government. It made for itself a record more disgraceful than that ever before made by any party in a free country. So true was this, that honest and patriotic men in the Democratic party, who valued the nation, and believed its life worth preserving, were obliged to discard their lifelong associations, and join the great Union Republican organization. The gallant soldier who entered the army a Democrat, soon forsook a party whose only sympathies were with the enemies of his country. Thus the contest went on, until, in 1864, the party capped the climax of its infamy by declaring the war "a failure."

Now, we submit whether a party with such a record has any claims upon popular support or respect? It proved false to the country in the hour when the life of the nation hung trembling in the balance. For such a crime there is no forgiveness. An individual may be forgiven, but a party that failed in such an hour as that can never more be trusted by the country.

And the people should not forget that the contest this fall is to determine whether this old Democratic party, with all its sins upon its head, and under the direction of its old disloyal leaders of 1861 and 1862, and with Heister Clymer as its standard-bearer, who declares that he stands by his disloyal record, whether this party shall be put in power? There is no middle ground. Every vote for Clymer is a vote to endorse his own personal disloyal record and that of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. How can any true Union man bring himself to do this? How can any Union soldier thus tarnish his record? If Clymer and the Pennsylvania Democracy were *right* during the war, then the Union soldiers and the Union party and Abraham Lincoln were all *wrong*. Are we ready to say this? Is the soldier ready to acknowledge that he was the "Lincoln hireling," the "Abolition minion," the "murderer," that these disloyal men charged him with being? If not, then let him vote against Heister Clymer and the whole Democratic ticket. Is the true Union man who, during the war, disgusted and sick at heart at the shameful attitude of the Democratic party, broke loose from its trammels and joined that noble and patriotic party that saved the country—is he ready now to say that he was wrong and the disloyal Democracy right? If not, let him vote against Heister Clymer and the whole ticket.

Why should any man desire to leave the Union party? It has a record grander, nobler, prouder than that of any other party in our country since the foundation of the Government. It is the party of progress, of liberality, of humanity, of great and inspiring ideas. Its whole history is illuminated with grand deeds for the glory and good of the country. It comprehends the sublime destiny which the republic, under the lead of great and good men, is capable of achieving. Who would leave such a party to join himself to an organization tainted through and through with its disloyalty in the past, and whose only principle and chief inspiration for the present are summed up in a ferocious and disgusting warfare upon the innocent and unoffending negro?

Secret Rebel Societies—Their Extent and Influence.

THAT there exist in the Southern States secret societies, organized for the purpose of carrying out, so far as possible, the designs of the war, we have every reason to believe. We have the declaration of General G. A. Custer that such were formed immediately after the inauguration of the Executive policy, and are now thriving in all the late Rebel States. General G. H. Thomas, and all the leading Union officers in command, state without qualification that they are powerful and numerous; while the evidence of every loyal resident south of Mason and Dixon's line leaves no reasonable cause for doubt but that those once banded together in the ranks of war are now organized in secret conclave for the continued propagation of treason. That some organization should have been perfected is no ground for surprise. Every war has been followed by the growth of a military order designed to continue those friendships first formed on the field of battle. We find no fault with the formation of the association, but we demand that it be based on the issues as settled by the war, and not on the dead questions of the past. We demand that those who have fought well and been vanquished, yield to the arbitrament of war, and not seek to perpetuate dissension by secret treason after they have failed in the open field. And we accuse the members of these Southern societies of having, as the corner-stone of their system of brotherhood, a desire and determination to unbury the question of Union, and seek, by dark plottings, to accomplish that which the sword failed to achieve. When such an organization is formed, with such designs, it becomes traitorous, and those who join it forget what is due to an honorable defeat at the tribunal to which they originally appealed.

These secret societies have various names and designs, but are all associated under a general head. One of them to which our attention has been called, but the name of which is kept inviolate, numbers its thousands in all the Southern States, *and extends its branches among the Democracy of the North, the leaders of whom are, very many of them, its most active members.* We know of what we speak when we make the accusation that to this secession club—originated to renew the struggle for disunion and to perpetuate the kindly remembrances of the war for Southern independence, to which none are admitted but tried friends of the South throughout the war—there belong hundreds of the leaders of the Northern Democracy. The badge of this association we have seen, and *it has been seen on the breasts of two of the leading Democratic politicians of the city of Philadelphia.* It consists of a small ebony Maltese cross with a gold skull and cross bones on the face, with a pair of crossed sabres above them, and in them the initials C. S. A. Two army officers, whose residence in the South made them familiar with the design, have told us within two days that they saw five of these badges worn by Philadelphians openly upon their coats.

Now, without passion, we say that it is time that this sort of bravado treason be stopped. Our loyal town has exhibited a patience which has amazed ourselves. We have allowed Rebels to parade our streets without a word. We have tolerated everything; but patience sometimes ceases to be a virtue, and when any of our fellow-citizens thus boldly insults every loyal man, woman, and child by such a display, we think the time has come when we need no longer treat such treason with toleration. Has our country sunk so far, has our city become so depraved, as to have to submit to this flaunting insult? As soon as the public attention is called to this charge, we have no fears that it will be repeated, for no loyal man would tolerate for a moment such a glaring insult in his presence.

The fact that such are being worn by Northern Democratic leaders is the best evidence that can be offered of the close sympathy existing, and which has existed, between them and the South. Not the reconstructed and regenerated South, but the old Rebel South, of ante-war days. It shows that among the mourners around the dead carcass of the Confederacy stand the Northern Democrats, and that the hallowed memories of the struggle to save that abortion extend to the Northern Democracy. With these men what loyalist is ready to stand? With the wearers of a badge on which the skull of a "Yankee" and the C. S. A. are inscribed, what man with one spark of patriotism in his constitution is ready to be found?

The New York *Tribune* of to-day contains a special despatch from New Orleans, fully confirming what we had already heard from undoubted sources, and indicates that the military will take steps to break up these traitorous societies. We append the despatch:—

NEW ORLEANS, La., October 4.—Some important disclosures will soon be officially made public in reference to secret Rebel societies, which permeate the entire South. These organizations have branch circles in New York city and the West. That in New York is said to number 50,000, principally composed of men who served in the Rebel army. Each circle has a different name.

Some are known as "The True Sons of the South," others as "The Knights of Arabia," and all are well armed with the most improved weapons, ready at a moment's notice, should a favorable opportunity arise, to renew the struggle for the "lost cause." One of the chief members of the organization, now in prison, is said to have made important disclosures. General Sheridan is concentrating troops in this city for important purposes, which will soon be made apparent.

DEATH OF AN AUTHORESS.—We notice among the deaths in the Boston papers the announcement of that of Miss Maria S. Cummins, which took place at Dorchester. Miss Cummins was well known to the literary world by her novel "The Lamplighter," which had an immense sale at the time of its first appearance in 1853. It was probably the most powerful work of its kind which the present generation has seen. She also published several fictions of less renown, among which "Haunted Hearts" and "Mabel Vaughan" rank first. Her death is a loss to the monthly press, as she was a constant contributor to most of our magazines. One by one the writers of the generation are passing away. Who will arise to take their vacant places?

Vital Importance of Our State Election.

THE tone of the press and of those citizens of other States with whom we come in contact, strengthen day by day the conviction that the success of our party in Pennsylvania is of vital importance to the Union cause. Occupying the position of keystone of the Federal arch, she is also the keystone of the whole political fabric of the country. Upon every citizen of our Commonwealth rests a double responsibility—a responsibility for his own vote and also for that of those States which come after him. Every action in life influences not only the actor, but those who are guided by his moral example. So with political decisions. And any vote gained in Pennsylvania will have a corresponding gain in New York.

The Democracy do not pretend to deny that their overwhelming defeat in our midst will be the utter ruin of that party. The leader of the *World* to-day declares that on our action depends the way in which New York will go. With this responsibility resting upon us, and freely appreciating all the perils of the crisis, let us once more urge our friends to renewed exertion. Let no step be untaken; checkmate every scheme of the opposition. Remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and if we rest a moment before the day is over, our victory may be turned into defeat. The battle of Bannockburn was lost to the Scots because of their sanguine conviction that they had won, when the fight was not yet over. Let us note this fact. Let us never lay aside our exertions until 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday. Then will our hard-fought battle be ended in victory, and our people, resting on the consciousness of having done their duty, can peacefully watch the triumph in our sister Commonwealths, which must follow the rout of the Democracy in our own fair Keystone State.

Mr. Buckwalter's Record.

MR. CHARLES BUCKWALTER, the Democratic nominee in the Third Congressional District, did THE EVENING TELEGRAPH the honor to attack its management and accuse it of inconsistency. We once, at the time that person was nominated, said that personally we believed him to be a gentleman and a young lawyer of ability. We find, from his remarks, that we were mistaken. We cheerfully retract what we said in that article.

In regard to the remarks made on his record, which was separate from his present character, we have only to reiterate what we have already uttered about Mr. Buckwalter. We have the proofs. Mr. Buckwalter dare not deny what we have quoted. The files of the *Age* contain the extracts which we have made. In order to enable our readers to have no difficulty in verifying our assertion we refer them to the *Age* of the *18th of September, 1863, and 4th of November, 1864. There is the record in black and white, and Mr. Buckwalter has not and cannot deny them.*

We think we have treated Mr. Buckwalter more than ordinarily kindly. We have spoken of him personally in favorable terms, and have abstained from all that style of abuse which the *Age* has heaped upon all our nominees. He evidently does not know how to appreciate gentlemanly and fair dealing. In his mistaking the courtesy of a gentleman for partisanship, and our frankness for our support, it is due not to us, but to his absence of a knowledge of how men can meet in personal courtesy and yet differ radically in political views.

LOYALISTS SOUTH.—In the State of Georgia there is but one loyal daily paper, the Savannah *Republican*, edited and owned by Colonel J. E. Hayes, late of Sherman's army. Notwithstanding the hatred of the secessionists, who stop at nothing short of outright personal assault, it has lived and thrived, and is, moreover, taken by those very Rebels, because of its commercial department and news. We hope to see the day when a similar organ of Unionism will be found in every Southern city; and the aid of the North should be liberally extended to all who dare to express radical views at the risk of their lives. It is a duty we owe to ourselves, that those battling for our principles in the enemy's camp be sustained by all the means in our power.

A COINCIDENCE.—General John W. Geary was at one time Military Governor of Savannah, and is noted in that section for the order he preserved and the urbanity he ever exhibited towards all loyal men. He is nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania. He was succeeded at Savannah by General Stewart L. Woodford, who also proved a most excellent officer. General Woodford is nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of New York. Both are sure of an election, and the two greatest States of the Union will have for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor the two men who held that post under martial law in one of the Rebel States.

AS MR. JOHNSON claims that he is carrying out the policy of President Lincoln, we commend the following to his sober attention:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 2, 1864.—My Dear General Banks:—While I very well know what you would be very glad for Louisiana to do, it is quite a different thing for me to assume direction of the matter. * * * If Louisiana shall send members to Congress their admission will depend, as you know, upon the respective Houses, *and not upon the President.* * * * Yours, very truly,

"A. LINCOLN."

AGAIN we say, beware of last cards. We understand the Democracy have prepared a large supply of falsehoods, to appear on Monday at such an hour that they cannot be answered and their falsity exposed. We urge our readers not to believe any such devices. They are but weak inventions of the enemy. If they were true they would have been produced long ago. As they are false, they will only rebound on their publishers, as the time of issuing them, in itself, attests their lack of truth.

Convention of Colored Men.—A call has been issued, signed by William Rich, of Troy, New York, and others, for a convention of the colored citizens of this State, to be held at Albany on the 16th of the present month. The Convention will appoint a new State Central Committee, to be "composed of representative men (colored) who shall act for the people during the ensuing year," a year likely to be a most important one in the history of the colored people in this State. The Convention will urge the right of colored men to vote, sit on juries, and send their children to the public schools.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A Thriving City.—A correspondent writing from the West says Kansas City, Mo., will soon be a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants. Its annual review of trade, as published in the annals of that city, showed a business of $6,011,500 34. Behind, and commercially tributary to Kansas City, is a grain and fruit producing country larger than the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota, with no other outlet save through that city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (or Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 5400 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 707 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY COE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 4 1866.
A Special Meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the office, on TUESDAY, the 23d of October next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property.
BY order of the Board of Directors,
10 4 15t C. R. LIPPINCOTT, Secretary.

MEETING IN EIGHTH WARD.—A Meeting of the Union Republican citizens of the Eighth Ward will be held on MONDAY EVENING, October 8th at 7½ o'clock, at the Schuylkill Hose House, LOCUST Street, above Twelfth.
By order of Committee of Superintendence.
JOHN C. MARTIN, President.
CLAYTON MCMICHAEL, Secretary. 10 5 3t

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT St.,
WILL OPEN
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 8.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE IN STYLE WILL BE ADOPTED. 10 5 3trp

A SONG WORTH KNOWING.
AIR—"THE CURE."

New inventions now are all the rage,
And set the people crazy
Steam fire engines, the sewing machine,
Machines to help the lazy;
But the greatest thing of the present time,
Though you may think it funny,
Is McKnight's great shoe emporium,
To save the people's money.
Chorus—O yes, it's true, what I tell you,
To-day you had better go,
He'll fit your feet, and do it neat,
And sell you shoes so low.

Economy should be the rule
With each and every man,
For times are hard and money scarce,
So save it while you can.
So all who want to purchase shoes,
Of the latest style so nice,
McKnight has almost every kind,
At the very lowest price
Chorus—O yes, it's true, what I tell you, etc.

Now here and there where'er you go,
Keep this before your sight,
1639 is the number of
The store kept by McKnight.
And that's the place for all to buy,
Extortioners he hates,
He'll sell you shoes both good and cheap,
At the market's lowest rates
Chorus—O yes, it's true, what I tell you, etc.

THOUSANDS OF PAIRS
OF
RUBBER SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
AT
MCKNIGHT'S,
No. 1639 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
AGENCY FOR PATENT COPPER TIPPED SHOES.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT Street,
OPEN THIS DAY,
A splendid assortment of Felt and Silk Hats for Ladies and Children
All the newest shapes at very low prices.
Willow Ostrich, and Pheasant Plumes
Brown Drab, White, and Garnet Bonnet Velvets,
Royal Velvets, Uncut Velvets, Gros d'Afriques, Frosted Velvets.
The same goods in every other shade of color
Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons,
Paris Ornaments, Fine French Flowers, French and New York Hat and Bonnet Frames, Laces, Illusions—all at the very lowest market prices—
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Country orders promptly attended to. Give us a call.
10 5 1m WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

J. T. GALLAGHER,
LATE OF BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,
Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 1300 CHESNUT Street,
All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. [10 23 1mw 2m

NOVELTIES.
BRONZES,
CLOCKS,
FANCY GOODS,
NOW OPENING,
BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.
9 14 fmwtJ1]

NOW OPENING,
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
SILVER
FOR
BRIDAL AND GENERAL PRESENTATIONS
10 5 fmw 12 26

F. T. QUINLAN,
No. 429 SOUTH Street,
First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St.
HAS NOW OPEN,
FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.
PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS.
FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,
At a little below the regular retail prices. [9 22 1m4p

THE SCHOMACKER PIANOS—THE Schomacker Manufacturing Company having largely increased their facilities, and having fitted up a beautiful Wareroom in the premises, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, are prepared to supply at once all demands for their justly celebrated instruments.
Mr. H. C. SCHOMACKER, son of the veteran founder of the house, has returned from his two years' tour among the manufacturers of the Continent, and has added his experience to the resources of the establishment.
He has charge of the Salesroom No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, and with able assistants devotes his entire time to the attention of business visitors.
Pianos to rent, and repaired equal to new. Tuning also attended to. SCHOMACKER MFG. CO.,
10 5 6t No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
SUCCESSOR TO W. S. & A. MARTIEN,
HAS REMOVED
HIS BOOKSTORE TO
No. 1214 CHESNUT STREET,
Where he is now prepared to attend to all orders in his line. 9 29 6t4p

ALE! ALE!
WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,
FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 (2p) S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,
SMALL BEAN
GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 6 EIGHTH and WALNUT Sts.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The Best Qualities of
LEHIGH AND S. HUYLKILL,
Cheap
Stove size.....$7 00
Egg size.....6 75
Nut size.....5 50
At P. McGARRY & SON'S,
10 5 fmw 8t* West end of CHESNUT Street Bridge.

OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris
Imported and for sale only by
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
10 2 1m4p Seventh and Chesnut streets.

DANIEL E. BANDMANN
AND "DESTINY,"
AT
"MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE,"
ON MONDAY EVENING October 8. [10 5 2t

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY residence, No. 1621 Spruce street, completely finished. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
10 5 6t* No. 135 S. FOURTH Street.

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC
SOAP
SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN,
And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No. 2262 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP
WHOLESALE OFFICE,
No. 107 South FIFTH St.
9 18 1m4p

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CONNECTING RAILROAD
AT THE LOW RATE OF NINETY-THREE,
BEARING INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT. FREE OF STATE TAX.
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY
BY THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

If not previously disposed of on the 15th of October next, we will advance the price.
For full particulars in regard to the above Security, apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
9 29 tf4p

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Charles Macalester
Clarence H. Clark, Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh, Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.
President, N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON.
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.
The Company will commence business on the 1st September, 1866, and will be prepared
TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—
Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills.....$1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities negotiable only by endorsement.....50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal of owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk on a basis of.....$1 00 per $100
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $2 each box or trunk per year, contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.
FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians to receive and execute Trusts of every description from Individuals, Corporations, or Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

RUSSIAN SABLE,
Imported Direct from Kamtschatka,
By Mr. J. W. BURLING, of this city.
The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has a few choice sets of
GENUINE RUSSIAN SABLE,
To which he calls attention.
JAMES REISKY,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF FURS,
10 1 6t4p* No. 139 N. THIRD STREET.

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,
From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angeles, California.
For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE.
CARMICK & CO.,
21 1mrp] SOLE AGENTS.
N. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Perhaps the most interesting novelty of the season will be Ronconi, the great lyric actor, who will appear in some characters in which he has never been seen here. The best of these is his personation of the English travelling lord in the opera of *Fra Diavolo*, of which the London *Musical World* says:—

"Next comes Milord Rocburg, a '*milord impayable*,' as opera-goers for the last ten years are well persuaded. This impersonation is a specimen of grotesque comedy for which it would be vain to seek a parallel. Only the prince of buffo actors could have conceived it; only the prince of buffo actors could have embodied the conception. But the Ronconi is the prince of buffo actors is as true as an axiom. His performances beggars description. It is as racy as it is singular, as full of life as it is full of humor. That at the same time it bears very little resemblance to a live 'milord,' travelling at ease for his recreation, is more than probable. It is, unfortunately, too good to be true. But though absolutely like nothing in existence that we know of, it is not the less inimitable, and we should prize it the more from the certainty that it must die with its inventor. To imagine a 'Lord Roeburg' after the 'Lord Roeburg' of Signor Ronconi, is difficult; to imitate it would be an unwarrantable task; to equal it would be impossible. No doubt there are people who will insist that it is a caricature; but, caricature or not, in sober truth it is a creation."

For the first time at a regular Italian Opera, our Philadelphia favorite, the quondam Miss Fanny Heron, disguised under the Italian name of Natali Testa, will constitute a member of the company, and her superb contralto voice will be heard to advantage in the opera in parts suited to her.

THE STRAKOSCH OPERA TROUPE will give two concerts at the Musical Fund Hall this and to-morrow evenings, and a rare treat will be presented for the lovers of good music.

NEW CHESNUT.—John E Owens in his great characters of "solon Shingle," and "Henry Dove" in Buckstone's best comedy, *Married Life*. Grand matinee to-morrow afternoon.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE—*Pocahontas* and *Donkey and Son*.—Mr. Brougham as "Powhatan" and "Captain Edward Curtis" and Miss Susie Denin as "Pocahontas." Mr. Brougham's farewell benefit.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Drew and the whole company in the *Vast Family*, with a favorite farce thrown in.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr Joseph Proctor as "The Jibbenainosay," in *Nick of the Woods*, supported by all the favorites of the stock company.

DANIEL E. BANDMAN the distinguished actor, will appear at the "Arch," on Monday night next, in a new play, entitled *Destiny*. Mr. Bandman is one of the best artists we have, and will have justice done to his play at this popular establishment. He is remembered with pleasurable feelings by playgoers.

NATIONAL HALL.—"The Lincoln Memorial Tableax"—Mr. S K. Murdoch and Madlle Elvira de Silva this evening.

SALLE DIABOLIQUE.—Heller, at the Assembly Buildings, has a splendid bill to night. Grand matinee to-morrow afternoon. This is Heller's last week.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S FAMILY RESORT.—*The Spectre's Frolic*, and the whole star troupe in a fine programme.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

DOINGS IN THE DRY GOODS MARKET.—Trade is active under a steadily continuous demand, and prices are very regular. Jobbers are pursuing a very safe and prudent course, avoiding heavy stocks, but constantly replenishing them as sales reduce them. The current of business, of demand, and supply is uniform. Prints are in steady activity; stocks are kept down, and prices are kept up; the supply is barely equal to the demand. Heavy brown sheetings are firmer, though not more active, as the raw material has advanced. Bleached shirtings and sheetings are low in stock, the demand is large and price buoyant. All drills are brisk of sale. Canton flannels are dull, with an increasing stock, and prices heavy. Stripes are quiet. Denims only moderately active. Ginghams are quite active, and firm. Delaines have advanced under a very large demand for consumption.

Coburgs still command attention, and are very brisk of sale. Desirable styles of shawls are very firm, but inferior goods are dull and heavy. Broadcloths are dull; only heavy fancy cassimeres, of good style, are active and firm; other kinds are lower in price. Flannels are moderately active and steady. Imported fancies are very active; all desirable goods pass freely into general consumption; the public taste secures a ready sale for them. Fine bombazines, fancy plaids, and black and colored delaines are much sought for, at good prices, as well as all prime silks. Fine merinoes are waning a little in the demand, and a slight decline is observable in price. Alpacas also are less active. British prints are steadily active. The auction sales still attract general attention, and prices of all desirable goods offered are well maintained under an active competition among buyers. French dress prints, merinoes, and delaines thus sold well; black bombazines, cantoons, cloths, beavers, doeskins, castors, and coatings were much competed for, and Saxony wove dress goods were actively demand.

THE GAME LAW.—At the request of a number of persons, we publish the act for the protection and killing of game and insectivorous birds, in certain counties in this Commonwealth, passed at the last session of our Legislature:—

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person, within the counties of Chester, Schuylkill, Montgomery, Delaware, Lancaster, Mifflin, Northampton, Allegheny, Lehigh, Lawrence, and Philadelphia, to shoot, kill, or in any way trap, or destroy any bluebird, swallow, martin, or other insectivorous bird at any season of the year, under the penalty of two dollars.

Sect on 2. That from and after the passage of this act no person shall shoot, kill, or otherwise destroy, any pheasant, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September; or any woodcock, between the 1st day of January and the 4th day of July; or any squirrel, between the 1st day of January and the 10th day of August; or any partridge or rabbit, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of October, in the present year, and in each and every year thereafter, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every offense.

Section 3. That no person shall buy, or cause to be bought, or carry out of said counties, for the purpose of supplying any private or public house or market, any pheasant, partridge, woodcock, or rabbit, unless the same shall have been shot or taken in the proper season, as provided for in this act, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offense.

Section 4 That no person shall at any time wilfully destroy the eggs or nests of any birds mentioned in the different sections of this act, within said counties, under a penalty of two dollars for each and every offense.

Section 5. That the possession of any person, in said counties, of any of the game and birds mentioned in the different sections of this act, shot, killed, or otherwise destroyed, out of season, as aforesaid, shall be *prima facie* evidence to convict under this act.

Section 6. That any person offending against any of the provisions of this act, and being thereof convicted, before any alderman or justice of the peace, aforesaid, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more witnesses, shall, for every such offense, forfeit the fine or fines attached to the same, one-half to the use of the county and the other half to the use of the informer; and if the offender shall refuse to pay the said forfeiture he shall be committed to the jail of the county for every such offense for the space of ten days, without bail, or manprise: *Provided, however*, That such conviction be made within sixty days after the committing of the offense; and all laws inconsistent herewith, so far as they relate to said counties, are hereby repealed.

A TURNPIKE COMPANY BROUGHT TO TERMS.—Robert Thompson, a Justice of the Peace, appointed three freeholders, at the solicitation of numerous citizens, to inspect the condition of the Germantown turnpike from Neglee's Hill to the turnpike. They reported that the road was out of repair, and was unfit to be used and pay toll for, and also, that it was positively unsafe for light teams to pass over. This report was corroborated by numerous witnesses, who testified to the same facts. Notice was issued to the keeper of No. 3 gate, near the Germantown Depot, to have the road closed until the Company saw fit to put the road in order. This is an important step in the right direction, and it is hoped will abate a nuisance that has for some time been a serious annoyance to citizens of Germantown and others.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

We have just received a new and well-selected ock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS.

Also, OVER-COATINGS and SUITINGS, which ill make to order at the most reasonable prices.

A SAD CASE—BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A CHILD BY ITS STEP-MOTHER.—A most lamentable case has been brought to the knowledge of the police. Jane Blaker (married) was arrested on complaint of her neighbors in Frankford on the charge of brutally maltreating and ill-using her stepdaughter, Harriet Baker, aged thirteen years. Some time ago she had been arrested on the same charge, but no one entering proceedings against her, she was discharged.

It seems that her escape from punishment the first time did not deter her from continuing in her wicked conduct. It is alleged that one bitter cold day last winter, the child was sent out naked into the yard to break the ice in a barrel of water to wash herself. She has been known to have been knocked down and then had her head beaten by striking it on the floor until she was insensible. For conduct of the brute step-mother, it is alleged, was continued until the neighbors rose up in a body to put a stop to it. The last aggravation was a brutal beating that was inflicted on the child's head with a heavy base-ball bat. There were some twenty witnesses who came forward to testify against the accused.

It appears that the husband of this woman, or rather tigress, is as completely ruled by her as the child, and dared not interfere in behalf of his ill-used daughter, if in deed and case. The child was represented to have been, two years ago, a bright, intelligent little girl, but now, by brutal, fiendish treatment, she is almost an idiot. Mrs Blaker was held in $2000 by Alderman Holmes, to answer.

A DESPERADO.—John Fortener, who is possessed of a tremendous development of muscle, and has an enlarged bump of combativeness to suit, came to grief at an early hour this morning. He entered a tavern at Dillwyn and Willow streets, and got into a violent quarrel with Mr. Maguire, the keeper of the place. An officer attempted to arrest Fortener, when he in turn assaulted the officer in a violent manner. Two other officers came to the assistance of the first, and then ensued a lively skirmish. For ener struck out right and left from the shoulder in a very forcible and scientific manner, and used his feet like a well-drilled Zouave. One officer was thrown prostrate in the gutter, and the others spread at one time, but by the force of numbers they finally succeeded in putting John *hors de combat*, and he was taken before Alderman Toland, who held him in $1500 to answer for assault and battery on the three officers.

A CATTLE RAIDER.—A man answering to the name of William Rogers was arrested in Frankford, on suspicion of stealing cattle from persons in Wilmington, Del., and bringing them to the city for sale. Some time ago, it appears, he brought on four cows from that place, which he sold in our markets. Last Monday he again made his appearance with four steers, and his actions being suspicious, he was arrested, and the authorines of Wilmington were communicated with. Several citizens of that place came up to the city and identified Rogers as a person who had been seen lounging around their vicinity. The Mayor of Wilmington, on receiving notice of the facts of the case, sent on a requisition for Rogers, and after a hearing before Alderman Holmes, he was sent down there to have a hearing.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—Samuel Morris, an elderly man who, it will be remembered, was seen to fire a pistol into the line of a torchlight procession, at Marlborough and Richmond streets, the other night, was arrested last evening. He had a hearing before Alderman Cloud, and at the hearing, on being searched, a concealed weapon was found on his person. He was held in $600 to answer the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. Morris was arrested in Girard avenue, near Second street. The evidence against him appeared to be pretty strong that he was the man who fired the shot.

A DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—Charles Fairing was arrested at the Park yesterday afternoon, whilst acting in a very indecent manner, and also for using threats towards a young woman, named Catherine McClain. He was observed to continue in his disorderly manifestations for some time before he was arrested. There are numerous cases of this kind occurring in our Park, and the Park Police do well to arrest and make an example of such offenders. Fairing had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $600 to answer for his misconduct.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—The members of this Club have their attention called to the Marshal's order for parade this evening. An immense force will be out; in fact, some *twelve hundred* will be in line. As many of the members have *lamps* belonging to the Club at their homes, it is strongly urged by the officers to have them turned in for the use of those desiring to participate. Every man in line must return to headquarters, and deposit torches, flags, guidons, etc. etc., so that they may be preserved for a future campaign. Of course all having the welfare of the Club at heart will comply.

A CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—John T. Preston was arrested in Manayunk yesterday on the above charge. It is alleged that he collected a considerable amount of money from delinquent taxpayers, which he did not pay over to the proper authorities. Complaint was entered against him, and he was taken in charge, and had a preliminary hearing before Alderman Beiter, who committed him in default of $600 for a further hearing to-day, in order to procure more evidence that would have a bearing on the case.

THE FIRE IN MANAYUNK.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the lower floor of cotton mill of E. Wigenteidor in Manayunk, Twenty-first Ward. The fire spread upwards, and before it could be subdued the entire stock in the first floor and much valuable machinery was destroyed. The amount of damage to the building and machinery has been estimated at from $6000 to $7000, which is fully covered by insurance.

THE CHOLERA.—There have been forty-seven cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health from noon of yesterday to noon to-day. These cases are scattered all over the city. It is probable that a large number are not true cases of cholera, but are only aggravated cases of cholera morbus.

"BUTTON-HOLDERS."—

Some conversational gluttons,
In their great greed for talk,
Hold their friends fast by the buttons,
Lest they should onward walk.
A cynic whose wrath was filling,
Writes, this trick to condemn:
"If you can't get hearers willing,
Hold your own tongue—not *them*."
And buttons, we add, are insecure,
Unless Tower Hall has fixed them sure.

We are prepared with an unusually full and comprehensive stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing, which we are selling at MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR SEVERAL YEARS. *Congratulating our patrons and the public generally upon the decline in the prices of materials which renders this possible, we invite an examination.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

TO SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR and War of 1812.
Land Warrants wanted.
HEWES EMIG & CO.,
No. 50 South Third street,
Philadelphia.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION.—The Courts are now occupied in trying the suits of sixteen citizens in reference to Sunday travel. Ten times that number of suits are only tried on the citizens at Charles Stokes & Co's one price, under the Continental.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR

CENTLEMEN AND YOUTH

PAULUS, THE HATTER,
Beats them all,
Southeast corner Second and South.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—A splendid assortment in the latest styles. Special attention is invited. M. A. Shoemaker & Co., 4 and 6 S. Eighth street.

THOSE UNSURPASSED CARD PHOTOGRAPHS are only $2 per dozen. Made at S. F. Reimer's No. 624 Arch street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATE TANNER

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

MEHL—SHERMAN.—On the 3d instant, by Friends' ceremony, in presence of the Mayor, THEODORE A. MEHL to EDDY R. SHERMAN, both of this city.

DIED.

ADOLPH.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 4th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Alfred W. Adolph, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 206 Franklin street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Monument Cemetery.

BROWNE.—On the 2d instant, ALEXANDER BROWNE, Sr., in the 85th year of his age.

His male friends and the relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 217 New street, on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BROWNE.—On Friday, October 5, Miss JANE B. BROWNE in the 44th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 1235 Poplar street, to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 7 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

CARROLL.—On the 2d instant, JOHN CARROLL, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Southwark Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 312 Worth street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mutual Ground for interment.

MACKENZIE.—On Thursday morning, October 4, at the residence of her uncle, George Breck, Esq., Miss JOSEPHINE MACKENZIE.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, at St. James' Church, Bristol, Pa.

SAULNIER.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. RACHEL SAULNIER, relict of the late Joseph Saulnier, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 122 Jacoby street, on Saturday morning, the 6th instant, at 9 o'clock without further notice. To proceed to Roxborough.

WARNE.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 1st instant, ELIZA M., wife of E. S. Warne, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband No. 1610 St. Vernon street, on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

ROUND AND OVAL BUCKWHEAT CAKE Griddles on which several cakes may be baked at one time. Also, those made extra strong, with polished surfaces, for hotels and restaurants, and a variety of Cake Turners, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND TREBLE-PLATED Spoons and Forks of the best quality of German Silver (known to the trade as Alfenide Metal), for sale at reduced prices by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRITISH STOVE LUSTRE, CARBURET OF Iron (a superior article of polishing Stoves), Stoves, Tongs, Pokers, Coal Scuttles, Ash Sifters, Isinglass, Steel Zinc, etc. etc., for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15 8 Next door to Post Office.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
6 1m J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31 6

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREY'S
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,
Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success: Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		Cents.
1.	Cures FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations	25
2.	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc	25
3.	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants	25
4.	" DIARRHŒA or Children or Adults	25
5.	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting	25
7.	" COUGHS, Colds Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains	25
9.	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, or Vertigo	25
10.	" DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costive ness	25
11.	" SUPPRESSED, scanty or painful Periods	25
12.	" FEMALE Difficulties	25
13.	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	" SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	" RHEUMATISM, and all Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever, and Ague	50
17.	" PILES, Internal or external, Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19.	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza	50
20.	" WHOOPING-COUGH, or spasmodic Coughs	50
21.	" ASTHMA, oppressed difficult Breathing	50
22.	" EAR Discharges, and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings	50
24.	" GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness	50
25.	" DROPSY and scanty Secretions	50
26.	" SEA-Sickness, or sickness from riding	50
27.	" KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	0
29.	" SORE Mouth, or Canker	50
30.	" URINARY Incontinence, or wetting the bed	50
31.	" PAINFUL Periods, even with Spasms	50
32.	" SUFFERINGS at change of life	100
33.	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance	100
34.	" DIPHTHERIA and ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.—Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco case and book complete, $10. Case of Twenty large vials in morocco and book, $6. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Mahogany cases, 10 vials, $16. Single vials, with directions, $1.

These Remedies by the case or single box, sent free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREY'S Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smwly

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

The Largest and Best Assortment of Boys' Clothing in the City.

Boys' Clothing Made to Order.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH Street.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

In the manufacture of STITCHED BOSOMS we use the best Irish Linen of our own importation, and employ the best machine-operators in the city. We are thus enabled to supply our customers with

BOSOMS OF UNEQUALLED QUALITY

Plain Plait Shirt Bosoms, all sizes of plait.
Fancy Plait Bosoms, very beautiful.
Boys' Shirt Bosoms.
Embroidered Shirt Bosoms.
Woven Shirt Bosoms.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.

Full lines of the best makes of LINEN, imported direct from the Bleachfields of Ireland. Every piece warranted for durability.

Heavy Golden Flax Irish Linens.
Housewife Irish Linen.
Imperial Irish Linen.
Medium Irish Linen.
Fine Light Irish Linen.
Linens for Housekeepers.

Linen Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Damask Table Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towellings by the yard, Towels, Etc. Etc.

Hotels and Steamboats supplied at PACKAGE PRICES.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Importer and Dealer in Linen Goods Only,
No. 828 ARCH Street.
9 17 tf2 3 1rp

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR
DRAWING-ROOM,
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, and
DINING-ROOM
WINDOW CURTAINS,
Lambrequins, Chair and Sofa Coverings, Etc.,
Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in
RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPASADES,
SILK TERRY, COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS.
New Style Broche and Satin Striped Reps and Terry,
French Embroidered Lace Curtains,

The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired in the newest and most tasteful manner in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9 14 fmw6m No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
NO. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four Doors from Arch.
I would most respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open a most carefully selected stock of
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
Comprising
TRIMMING AND BONNET RIBBONS,
in all widths, qualities, and styles.
VELVET RIBBONS,
Black colored, every width and shade
BONNET VELVETS, SATINS, SILKS,
In all desirable shades.
Also, a handsome assortment of
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, PLUMES, ETC.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS
Of the newest shapes and styles. Ornaments, Malines, the best
FRENCH AND NEW YORK YORK BONNET FRAMES, which will be all sold at the lowest market prices. No trouble to show goods.
JULIUS SICHEL,
9 27 12t] No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
Country orders carefully, as heretofore attended to.

1866!—OCTOBER DRY GOODS!

OUR PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY REASONABLE.
Beautiful Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, etc.
Fine Plain Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, etc.
Excellent Black Alpacas, All wool Delaines, etc
French Chintzes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Checks, etc.
SUPERB BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS!
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Blanket Shawls.
Linen Goods in great variety, cheap and good
Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, Quilts etc. etc.
A splendid Stock of Cloths and Cassimeres at
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
(Late Thornley & Chism's),
N. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
P. S.—Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at lowest market prices. 10 3 1m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets opened this morning, from auction, 100 pieces of Ingrain Carpets, at only 50, 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1 00, worth $2 50. Three ply Imperial Carpets, only $2 20. Hemp Carpets 37c. Rag Carpets, 56c. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c to $1 00. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Woollen Drugets, $1 75. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Window Shades, $1 up. Plain Shading, 50c. Muslins, 12½c. Flannels, 37c. Blankets $6. Calicoes, 12c. Cloths, $3. Cassimere, $1. Satinets, 50c. Alpacas, 37c. Merinoes, 62c. Store for great bargains, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 22 1m

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs all of colors, Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 819 ARCH STREET.
Novelties opening daily in
REAL LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS.
Thread Veils—Bargains
Cambric Edgings and Insertings.
Linen Collars, Cuffs Sleeves etc. Real Val. Handkerchiefs.
9 27 1m

E. R. LEE,
43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
SUCCESSOR TO WM. WARNOCK.
Will reopen our new store, No. 43 North Eighth st. (Warnock's old established Stand), on Monday morning next, October 8th, with an entirely new stock of Dry Goods, purchased within the past week for cash.
E. R. LEE,
10-3 4t No. 43 North Eighth Street.

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTment in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street.
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

DRY GOODS.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SIX THOUSAND YARDS.

LADIES' WEAR.

Faceted Beavers.
English Whitneys.
Velvet Beavers.
Astrackians.
Chinchillas.
White Cloths.
Scarlet Cloths.
Middlesex Cloths
Waterproof Cloths.

MEN'S WEAR.

Silk Mixtures for Suits.
Fine Black Cloths.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Castor Beavers.
Extra Heavy Overcoatings.
Fancy Cassimeres, $1·50.
Harris Cassimeres.
Bioller Cassimeres.

BOYS' WEAR.

All-Wool Cassimeres, $1·00.
Handsome Neat Styles, $1·25.
Very Heavy Dark Styles, $1·25.
Fine Light Weight and Colors, $1·50.
Cadet Grey, All Shades.
Boys' Overcoatings.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have Just Opened

1500 pair Kid Gloves, best quality imported, $3·25 per pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Sdkis.
Gents' Linen Cambric Sdkis.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons.
Nos. 4 and 5 Corded Edge Ribbons
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
All-wool Shaker Flannels.
Domet Shaker Flannels.
Fine Quality Sack Flannels.
Heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, etc. etc.
Handsome Plaid Poplins.
Plain All-Wool Poplins.
All-Wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Handsome French Chintzes.
Good quality Black Alpacas, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, at less than wholesale prices 8 18§

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

HAVE OPENED TO-DAY,

1 case Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannels, 31c.
1 do. Fine do. do. do. 40c.
Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45, 50 to $1.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Double-width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1·40.
All-wool Cassimere, for boys' wear, 85, 90, and 95c.
Large size all-wool Blankets, $6 75, worth $8.
Crib Blankets, job lot, just received, $1·75.
Bleached Canton Flannels, 28 31, 37½, and 40c.
Unbleached do. do. 29, 22, 25, 31, 33, 35, and 37½c.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, to 30c.
Unbleached do. 18, 21, 25, 28c., etc.
35c. for 1¼ yard-wide Pillow-case Muslin.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, all prices.
Heavy Power-loom Table Linens, 87½c to $1.
Linen Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, Crash, etc.
Fine assortment Calicoes, 15, 18½, 20, 22, and 25c.
Boys' colored bordered Hdkfs., from auction, 15c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at lowest prices.
Hoop Skirts, warranted for six months.

Customers will find our prices right, for what we save in expenses we take off of profits, consequently can sell lower than those under enormous expenses.

FARIES & WARNER,
9 29§ No. 229 North NINTH Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922..... PINE STREET..... No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Cuba Cradle and Red Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 6 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAPEST FRENCH MERINOES IN THE CITY.

EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS,
ALL-WOOL REP POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS,

And a great variety of new and choice FALL and WINTER DRESS GOODS, ready at
OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
And all at very low prices. [10 5 3t
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

COTTON GOODS AGAIN ADVANCING.

Notwithstanding the recent advance in prices of Domestics, we are still selling at the same low prices we did a month ago.
GOOD QUALITY FAST COLOR CALICOES, 15, 18, 20 CENTS.
BLEACHED MUSLINS, 14 to 37 CENTS.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, 14 to 25 CENTS.
BEST MAKES CANTON FLANNELS, 25 to 45 CTS
WOOL AND COTTON SHAKER FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL WHITE FLANNELS, 37½ and 50 CTS
YARD WIDE BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, 62½ CENTS.
H. STEEL & SON,
10 5 3t Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
Splendid quality
CORDED SILK POPLINS,
Also, one invoice of
IRISH POPLINS,
in choice shades.
A full line of
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,
from $1·25 to $1·75.
I have now in stock, a complete and elegant assortment of rich
PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPE POPLINS,
All-wool Plaids, only 75 cents.
3000 yards two yards wide
ENGLISH MERINOES,
all the choice shades, 44 yards for a dress, only $1·25.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Good old Waltham Shirting only 25 cents.
Best 5-4 Pillow Case Muslin for 31 cents.
All the most popular makes at low prices.
A full line of
SHAKER, BALLARDVILLE, OPERA, AND PLAID SHIRTING F

SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

BY RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

I.

The hot midsummer, the bright midsummer
Reigns in its glory now;
The earth is scorched with a golden fire,
There are berries, dead-ripe, on every brier,
And fruits on every bough.

II.

But the autumn days, so sober and calm,
Steeped in a dreamy haze;
When the uplands all with harvests shine,
And we drink the wind, like a fine good wine—
Ah, those are the best of days!

GEMS OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Excerpts from the Latest English Magazines.

Old Red-Letter Days.—Every one will understand what is meant here by Red-Letter Days. We have all our official red-letter days, when it is incumbent on us to be happy and joyful in demeanor, and when all the necessary preparations have been made to that end. There is the *Iliad* expedition, the picnic, the pleasure party by rail, when we go out to enjoy ourselves as by recipe, and—do not. These are the regulation red-letter days, when we feast and make merry, as per order; but fail signally. We find, then, that we may call our spirits from the vasty deep, or any other quarter, but they decline to come. No; every red-letter day, if the reader will search back his memory, will be proved to be accidental. Every one of us have—or should have, unless we be Miserimus—a few of these glorified milestones along the rutty, dusty, ill-watered, weary high road which we are all trudging along and call life. The most exhausted and battered tramp of us all has found these little bits of green grass, these shady places, into which he has turned from the glare and the dust, and dropped down to rest his limbs. But these places, as I have said before, were not the places set down in the guides and road-books, but merely turned up by chance. If we search back for those pleasant spots, we shall find that all these dissolving views, settling before us with trembling, quivering, and faint colors, are not cunningly and artfully devised beforehand.—"*Our Red-Letter Days*," *in All the Year Round.*

Fairy Tales.—Fairy tales are serious things, or they are nothing; and this age will not treat them in a serious spirit. People are too intelligent now-a-days, and a great deal too well-informed, to endure the picture of an arbitrary world, without regular laws and uniformity of sequence. If a writer is sufficiently fanciful to try and tell tales of fairy-land, he is sure to accompany his marvels with some clumsy factitious tag, which makes it very clear to the knowing that he has never really been in that wonderful region at all. He is either humorous, and then he is too funny; or earnest, and then he is too determinedly moral; or poetical, and then he is a great deal too sentimental for fairy-land. In any case, he is sure to betray an uneasy consciousness that he is an impostor, who does not believe his own story. No doubt there are five or six traditionary tales unapproachable for beautiful simplicity and the gravity of their magic, that even in this sophisticated generation are still the delight of good children, and of which the charming memory, at least, has not vanished from the minds of the old. But they have come down to us from a simpler age; and although they can never lose their hold on the general imagination, perhaps they are scarcely valued so highly as they should be. A reading public which thinks it a considerable thing to have written "The Woman in White," must necessarily think it a slight thing to have written "Jack and the Bean-stalk." The depraved imagination which is fascinated by Lady Audley is a great deal too credulous to believe in the White Cat. It is little to say that nobody can write such tales as these. We cannot even edit them. It is truly painful to open the recent editions of our old favorites. Not one of them that is not contaminated by some degrading moral or some impertinent witticism. If any one wishes to retain the conviction that we are a great deal more simple and natural in "this England and this now" than Frenchmen were in the reign of Louis XIV, let him by all means avoid comparing the "Fairy Realm" of Mr. Thomas Hood with the "Contes" of Perrault. The age of Louis XIV was itself too late for the invention of the old fairy tales. They are not the creation of a time that writes books. But, if we cannot imitate them, let us at least preserve them in their original simplicity, and hand them down to our children as we got them from our grandmothers. "The man who" inserts puns about Chang and Anak into the story of "Tom Thumb" is worthy of the most severely virtuous denunciation with which "Joseph Surface" himself could have wound up the sentence.—"*Fairy Tales*," *in the North British Review.*

Well-favored People.—Like her father, Elizabeth was careful to admit into her household none but those, says Osborne, of "stature and birth," and positively refused the services of a gentleman, in these respects well qualified to attend her, only because one of his jaws was deficient of a tooth! Her successor, James I, as Lord Thomas Howard once wrote from the court to Sir John Harington, "dwelt on good looks and handsome accoutrements. Eighteen servants," he adds, "were lately discharged, and many more will be discarded who are not to his liking in these matters." The celebrated Lord Derby, too (the one who was beheaded at Bolton), in his "Advice to his Son," is careful to remark, "It is very handsome to have comely men to serve you." Of slender build himself, James disliked corpulency in others. He would say of a stout and burly divine that "fat men were apt to make lean sermons," whilst he would certainly have promoted Dr. Bennet to the episcopal bench, had he not already attained that honor, on account merely of his agreeable exterior, remarking of the doctor that if he (the king) "were to choose a bishop by his aspect, he would certainly choose him of all men he had seen for a grave, reverent, and pleasing countenance." There is a story told of the Emperor Henry IV of Germany going once into a church where a remarkably ugly-looking priest officiated; so ugly was he that the Emperor wondered within himself whether God could possibly accept services rendered by so ill-favored a ministrant. The imperial meditations were, however, interrupted by the priest's boy mumbling, almost unintelligibly, the versicle in the 100th Psalm—"*Ipse nos fecerit, et non ipsi nos* (It is He that has made us, not we ourselves)" whereupon the priest reproved the acolyte for his indistinct and defective enunciation, and repeated himself, in a clear and sonorous voice, the Psalmist's words, which the Emperor took as a real if undesigned rebuke to his own uncharitable thoughts; so when the service was ended he made himself known to the priest, on whom some time afterwards he conferred the honors of the mitre and the crozier. Still, however unprepossessing the aspect of this priest may have been, the Church of Rome, as is well known—following therein the spirit of the Mosaic law (Leviticus xxi., 17)—invariably refuses her orders to such as are physically deformed or exhibit any outward hideousness. Indeed, throughout the middle ages it was a prevalent belief that the ugliness of the wicked—and the wicked were everyugly—was in precise proportion to their wickedness, and so the Spirit of Evil himself was ever pictured as abominably hideous and revoltingly frightful—very unlike the "not less than archangel ruined," as his outward presentment is portrayed by Milton. "As ugly as sin," diabolically hideous," are phrases to be found in other languages besides our own. In the same way virtue and goodness, the attributes of the saint, the characteristics of the angel, are habitually linked, both in idea and expression, with either majestic charms or enchanting loveliness. "As beautiful as an angel, seraphic beauty," are modes of expression familiar to our lips; and furthermore, it is usual enough, when the desire is to convey approbation of a certain line of conduct, to say such conduct was "decidedly handsome." Hereby we discover the connection which unconsciously, perhaps, subsists in our minds between things which are true, honest, and just, and things which are lovely.—"*Good Looks*," *in the Cornhill Magazine.*

Morgan Smith, the Philadelphia Negro Actor.

Mr. Conway, in his last letter to the *Round Table* from London, gives the following interesting account of the first appearance and wonderful success of Morgan Smith, the negro actor from Philadelphia:—I witnessed a novel and very impressive scene the other evening, at the Olympic—or, as it is called now, Tom Taylor's theatre. It was announced that the play of *Othello* would be performed there, with the character of "Othello" rendered by a negro from Philadelphia—Mr. Morgan Smith. Mr. Smith had never found in America a theatre willing to admit him to its stage. He has only of late arrived in England, and this was but his twentieth appearance in any theatre. That he should appear on any London stage was a formidable ordeal under such circumstances. The theatre was well filled, and it was strange to see the most fashionable row of seats in it occupied by a well-dressed and, by general agreement, decidedly good-looking array of colored people. Amongst these was Ellen Craft, the celebrated fugitive slave, who escaped some fifteen years ago from Macon, Georgia, in the disguise of a Southern gentleman, attended by her husband, William Craft, who acted the part, in that very real drama, of her (his) body servant. There were with her two handsome mulatto women. Then there was the Reverend Sella Martin, his wife, and her cousin, who would both be called anywhere very handsome brunettes. There were two or three others. These ladies in their rich opera cloaks were a parterre of African beauties such as one scarcely ever sees, and on this occasion attracted the opera-glasses of the fashionable audience almost as much as the actors on the stage. Mr. Smith's appearance in the make-up of the Moor was most admirable, and he was received with a round of applause. Never was there a man on the stage who more perfectly looked the character he was about to represent. And when in addition to this he showed that he was a complete master of the grand Shakespearian conception; when, from first to last, he gave the most chaste and finished readings, never ranting, never at a loss; when, with new electric movements and tones, he kindled and thrilled those present in a way which, in the present decadence of the Shakespearian drama on the London stage, none had dared expect, his triumph was complete. From first to last he moved the entire assembly with him; again and again the house echoed the plaudits and bravos; and when the curtain fell he was called before it by the most deafening and long-continued applause. So great was the success that the manager announced, amid cheers, that he had then and there made an engagement with Morgan Smith to continue his representations. It is even said that the Olympic and Sadler's Wells are to have a lawsuit for his services. I risk nothing in saying that the most distinguished theatrical success in London at the present moment is that of the Philadelphia negro, whose whole training has been obtained in the negro galleries of theatres in his native city and in Boston. A friend who has seen Ira Aldridge, the negro who has been making such a sensation in St. Petersburg and other cities of the continent, assures me that Morgan Smith has far more dramatic genius, and will be a greater man in the end. It has always been my conviction—formed from a long personal acquaintance with the negroes in the Southern States—that the negro race has very important artistic gifts, and particularly that they have great dramatic qualities. There is at this time another American negro in London, training for the stage, for whom great things are predicted.

Fruit in New England.—It is said that the supply of apples in New England this fall will be sufficient to satisfy the home demand. Fall apples are plenty and good, and cheaper than last year; and in different sections of Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire the yield is an average one. A great proportion of the farmers will have enough for their own use and some to spare.

The Mackerel Fishery.—The Massachusetts papers report that about one-third of the mackerel fishing fleet have arrived home from their first trips, and as the season has become so far advanced, there will probably be but few more arrivals for the present, as it will be too late to return for a second trip. Mackerel have slightly declined during the past week, owing to the late arrivals.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz:—

"Article 14, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South; for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvanians with the same respect that she treats her own citizens.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for President or Vice-President, and for the United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this *proviso*, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens of 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to do under this section), that then its representation in Congress shall be proportionably reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, the South had three-fifths of all her slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; now that slavery is abolished she will have two-fifths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and would thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North. This is the reason why the Rebels are *now* opposing this part of the amendment.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability."

The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government, and thus endanger its liberties. If those leading Rebels should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough already. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; this is enough, in all conscience. This section, you will observe, applies those Rebels only who have *heretofore held office* and *taken an oath* to support the Constitution of the United States; should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant relief by a two-thirds vote.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This section will cut off all future hope on the part of the Rebels of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieve our country from future sectional strife.

POLITICAL.

☞ **UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.**

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD FELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS.
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES McMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH S. ALLEN, }

9 18 18t

☞ GRAND DEMONSTRATION OF THE Union Republican citizens of Philadelphia, THIS (Friday) EVENING October 6, 1866.

The Wards will assemble as follows:—

First. The First and Second Wards will meet at the corner of Fourth and Federal streets and proceed to Fifth and Catharine streets to meet the Third Ward, thence to Fifth and Monroe to meet Fourth Ward, thence to Fifth and Lombard and meet Fifth Ward; proceed down Lombard to Second, thence to Pine; up Pine to Third, thence to Chesnut; thence to Broad.

Colonel EDWARD BILES, Chief Marshal.

Second. The Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards will assemble and proceed to meeting as per order of Colonel WILLIAM B. MANN, Chief Marshal.

Third. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh Wards will meet at Broad and Girard avenue, proceed down Girard avenue to Eighth, to Master, down Master to Marshall, down Marshall to Thompson, down Thompson to Sixth, down Sixth to Girard avenue, up Girard avenue to Franklin, down Franklin to Parrish, up Parrish to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Coates, up Coates to Nineteenth, down Nineteenth to Green, down Green to Thirteenth, down Thirteenth to Arch, up Arch to Broad, meet the Twenty-fourth and Twenty seventh Wards, and proceed down Broad to League House.

BENJAMIN B. BROWN, Chief Marshal.

The Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards will meet as follows:—

Eighth Ward—On Arch street, right on Sixteenth.

Ninth Ward—Sixteenth street, right on Arch.

Tenth Ward—Sixteenth street, right resting on Arch, facing south.

Twenty sixth Ward—Sixteenth street, right resting on Market.

Move at 8½ o'clock precisely, down Arch to Broad, thence to meeting.

Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards will fall in behind the Nineteenth Ward.

The Wards are expected to be at the League House at 9½ o'clock (sharp time).

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

W. R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH ALLEN, }

☞ GRAND TORCHLIGHT PARADE OF THE UNION PARTY—Northeast Division.

The various Wards in this Division will assemble at their respective places of meeting, under the command of their respective Marshals, and will proceed to the place of formation of the line as follows:—

The Sixth Ward will proceed up Third to Green, and halt on Third street, below Green.

The Eleventh Ward will proceed to Green street, and halt on Green street, below Third.

The Twelfth Ward will proceed to Third and Green streets, and halt on Green, above Third.

The Thirteenth Ward will proceed to Fourth and Green, and halt on Green street above Fourth.

When all these wards have arrived at these points, they will march in procession in the order of their numbers, and under the command of their Division Marshals, up Third street to Girard avenue, and there halt.

The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards will march up Third street above Girard Avenue, and there halt.

The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards will march to Girard avenue, and halt on Girard avenue below Third street.

The line will be formed on Girard avenue, and move at 8 o'clock up Girard avenue to Ninth, and countermarch down Girard avenue to Second street, down Second to Green, up Green to Sixth, down Sixth to Chesnut, up Chesnut to Broad, down Broad to the meeting.

The whole will consist of Five Divisions, under the command of Division Marshals, as follows:—

First Division, comprising the Sixth and Eleventh Wards, Marshal, Lewis Sheetz.

Second Division, comprising the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards, Marshal, Hon. Leonard Myers.

Third Division, comprising the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, Marshal, Captain Thomas.

Fourth Division, comprising the Eighteenth Ward, Marshal, Joseph S. Allen.

Fifth Division, comprising the Nineteenth Ward, Marshal, J. Fletcher Budd.

The following have been appointed Aids to the Chief Marshal:—

William H. Barnes,	Wm Allmendinger, Jr.,
Benjamin W. Stuckert,	F. T. Walton,
Isaac A. Sheppard,	John Reed, Jr.,
Henry Bumm	John B. Jeffries

And they will report to the Chief Marshal at seven o'clock (sharp), at Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM B. MANN, Chief Marshal.

10 4 2t

☞ EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE,

JOHN M. POMEROY.

10 1 7t*

☞ FOR ALDERMAN,

FIFTH WARD,

WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.

9 12 1m

POLITICAL.

☞ **FREEMEN TO THE FRONT!!**

The Day that Decides the Future is at Hand!

The Crisis is Upon Us!

The Second Tuesday of October Will Settle the Destiny of the Nation!

SHALL LIBERTY BE LOST

AND THE

SWAY OF A DICTATOR BEGIN?

Or shall the Republic be saved, and the RIGHT OF THE MAJORITY TO RULE be perpetuated? This is the VITAL ISSUE! Arise, Freemen! and prepare for the struggle. Gather in

MASS MEETING!

Friday Evening, October 5,

AT THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

COME ALL TRUE MEN AND HEAR

GOVERNOR CURTIN,
GENERAL GEARY,
HON. CHARLES GIBBONS,
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,
HON. LEONARD MYERS,
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
HON. CALEB N. TAYLOR,
HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER,
HON. A. G. CATTELL,
HON. SIMON CAMERON,
HON. MORTON McMICHAEL,
HON. JOHN W. FORNEY,
HON. WAYNE McVEIGH,
HON. LOUIS W. HALL,
HON. LEWIS PARKER, Maine,
WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq.,
DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq.,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST, Esq.,
MAJOR CALHOUN,
GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN,
GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER,
JOHN GOFORTH, Esq.,
GENERAL GEORGE ROBESON,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq.,
HON. N. B. BROWNE,
DR. WILLIAM ELDER,
COLONEL FRANK JORDAN,
HON. THADDEUS STEVENS,
HON. JOHN HICKMAN,
HON. JOHN M. BROOMALL,
GENERAL HARTRANFT,
JUDGE PITKIN,
GENERAL JOHN ELY,
HON. JAMES POLLOCK,
COLONEL JAMES E. GIBBON,
HON. CORNELIUS COLE,
United States Senator, California.
WILLIAM A. COOK, Esq.
A. WATSON ATWOOD, Esq.
COLONEL WILLIAM A. PEARCE.
CLINTON LLOYD, Esq.
EX-VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN.
COLONEL A. K. McCLURE.
GOVERNOR JAMES R. HAWLEY, of Conn.
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.
GEN. JOHN COCHRANE of New York.
HON. GALUSHA GROW, of Pennsylvania.
HON. JAMES BARKER, of MAINE.
HON. THOMAS J. DURANT, Louisiana.
HON. J. A. J. CRESSWELL,
United States Senator, Maryland.
HON. HENRY D. MOORE.

Leave your labor early, and devote yourselves to your Country! Come from your Workshops! Come in Battalions! Come with Banners! With stouts hearts and determined will! Let every Ward, every Club, every Organization, muster in its strength, and join the Grand Demonstration of Patriots, who are resolved that "the Government of the People, by the People, and for the People, shall not Perish from the Earth!"

SOLDIERS! SAILORS!

Shall the Rebel hordes you subdued be suffered to again mount to Power, and Rule you? Will you allow Treachery in high places to undo all your glorious work? Shall the holy sacrifice of over 300,000 lives of your heroic comrades be forgotten? Have the noble Dead, indeed, died in Vain? AMERICANS! Now, as ever, the cause of Freedom and Self-government rests on the Intelligence, the Patriotism, and the Courage of the People! Are you ready for the Struggle? Maine has fired the first gun! Let the Keystone emulate the Star of the East! Let us roll up a grand majority for

GEARY AND CONGRESS!

THE PRESIDENT,

Blind to facts, infatuated, and wickedly advised, disputes the

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CONGRESS.

The repeated arguments and appeals of the people, and their representatives are wantonly disregarded.

VAST MAJORITIES

Will penetrate the circle which surrounds the Chief Magistrate, and convince even him and his bad advisers that the people will never suffer

REBELS TO RULE PATRIOTS.

A grand victory at the polls will arrest the usurpations of the

ONE-MAN POWER!

Let us sustain our true Representatives by re-echoing that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States; all alike entitled to "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness;" that ONE REBEL AT THE SOUTH shall not be EQUAL TO TWO LOYAL MEN AT THE NORTH; that no officer, civil or military, who has violated his oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States, shall again hold office under that Constitution unless specially allowed so to do by Congress, the law-making power of the country; that the loyal war debt is forever sacred; that our pensioned widows and orphans never shall be forgotten; and that never shall the debt contracted by the Rebels for the murder of our sons and brothers be paid by a loyal people.

PENSIONS TO UNION SOLDIERS MUST AND SHALL BE PAID.

REMEMBER! GENERAL GRANT HAS SAID:—

"To ask any soldier to vote for such a man (HIESTER CLYMER), or at one time known disloyalty, against another who has served four years in the Union Army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country is A GROSS INSULT."

The Land of Penn is in Earnest.

"Over thy crags, Alleghany, a blast has been blown,
Down thy tide, Susquehanna, the thunder has gone,
From the Delaware's marge to the Lake of the West,
Wherever the foot of the freeman hath pressed,
The voice of a people—uprisen—awake—
Pennsylvania's watchword with Freedom at stake
Thrilling up from each Valley—flung down from each height,
Our Country and Liberty! God for the Right."

The Grand Old State looks to her Metropolis! We are ready! Fall in! March! Double quick! Charge on your old adversaries! Rout and ruin them forever! Charge! and save the Union! Save Liberty from the throttling grasp of the foe! Save your priceless heritage! Vindicate to the world the common sense of the American People, by securing for yourselves and for posterity the unimpaired RIGHT of the [10 2 4t

MAJORITY TO GOVERN.

POLITICAL.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.

SERIES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

TO BE HELD AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

UNION LEAGUE,

FOR THE FOLLOWING EVENINGS, VIZ.:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Members of the Union League,

Are respectfully invited to assemble at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Address will be delivered by the

HON. HORACE GREELEY,

AND

CLINTON LLOYD, ESQ.,

Of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6,

Addresses will be delivered by the

HON JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,

Governor of Connecticut,

JUDGE J. H. BELL,

Of Texas, and

COLONEL JOHN W. FORNEY.

LADIES are especially invited to be present upon each occasion.

Tickets of admission for each evening will be issued at the LEAGUE HOUSE on the MORNING of the respective days of each address.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 1t

☞ **ONCE MORE TO THE FRONT!**

"We Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys."

"Our Country, God bless her! May she be always right; but, right or wrong, our Country."
—*Commodore Decatur.*

THE DAY THAT DECIDES THE FUTURE IS AT HAND!

THE FRIENDS OF GEARY

AND THE

Whole Republican Ticket

ARE EARNESTLY INVITED TO ATTEND

A GRAND MASS MEETING

AT THE

TOWN HALL,

GERMANTOWN,

On Saturday Evening, Oct. 6,

At Half-past Seven O'Clock.

SPEAKING IN THE HALL AND ON THE LAWN.

SOLDIERS OF THE WHOLE UNION, COME IN YOUR MIGHT,

And give your old Leader a glorious welcome!

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
GOVERNOR A. G. CURTIN,
GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,
CAPTAIN KILGORE,
General Geary's Adjutant-General,

WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING.

By order of the Union League of Germantown.

10 5 2t

☞ SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

JOHN HULME,

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

9 29 8t

POLITICAL.

☞ ATTENTION, FIFTH WARD!—ALL citizens favorable to the triumph of the National Union Republican party, and desirous of participating in the grand demonstration on FRIDAY EVENING, 5th inst., are earnestly invited to meet at the house of the Good Intent Hose Company, SPRUCE Street, above Sixth, at 7 o'clock. Citizens, turn out in your might. Let it be a grand rally. A splendid Band of Music will be in attendance.

LAFAYETTE MARKLE, Marshal.

A. H. SMITH,
Captain GEORGE SCHWARTZ, } Aids.
THOMAS O. HAYDOCK,
J. B. YOUNG,

10 4 2t

☞ GRAND PARADE.—THE UNION Republican Citizens of the Sixth Ward will meet at their headquarters, Leech's Hotel, CHERRY Street, between Third and Fourth, at 6 o'clock, sharp time, this evening.

JOHN G. BUTLER, Marshal.

It

☞ TENTH WARD.

Geary, Liberty, and Victory!

The Union Republican Citizens of the

TENTH WARD

WILL ASSEMBLE

ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 5, 1866,

AT 7 O'CLOCK,

AT BROAD AND RACE STREETS,

To march to the Grand Mass Meeting in front of the UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

A. WILSON HENSZEY, Chief Marshal.

W. H. GARRETT, } Aids
C. C. OVERDECK, }

10 4 2t*

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Union Republican Citizens of the

THIRTEENTH WARD

Will Assemble on Friday Evening, 5th inst.,

AT 7 O'CLOCK, at the corner of FRANKLIN and BUTTONWOOD Streets, for the purpose of taking part in the Grand Union Demonstration on that evening.

WM PALMER, } Marshals.
F. T. WALTON, }

10 4 2t*

☞ FIFTEENTH WARD.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

The Loyal Citizens of the Ward will assemble

ON FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5,

AT 6½ O'CLOCK,

At the Corner of West and Coates Streets,

To proceed in a body to the Union Republican Mass Meeting in front of the Union League House.

SAMUEL DANIELS, Chief Marshal.

AIDS.

CHARLES A. MILLER, CAPT. JOSIAH DANFIELD,
ROBERT M. EVANS, FREDERICK J. WALTER.

10 4 2t

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,

8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. [5 26

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.

8 1§

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

SAMUEL K. SMYTH,

Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

Where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE of double and triple plate under the name of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR.

9 22 1m

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2569 SOUTH STREET.
5 22 6m rp

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6/8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Stils all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long. all widths.
Spruce Joist, Stils, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long. all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets.
Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 9m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 15, 1866.

The Navy Department will offer at Public Auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, BOSTON, ON THE 3D OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The John Adams, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The Vincennes, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The Fearnot, sailing ship, of 1012 tons, old measurement.
The Ariel, screw steamer, of 370 tons, old measurement.
The Port Royal, paddle steamer, of 805 tons, old measurement (hull only)
The Pontoosuc, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The Pampero, sailing ship, of 1375 tons, old measurement.
The South Carolina, screw steamer, of 1165 tons, old measurement (of iron)
The Ibiscus, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.
The Spirea, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.
The Marigold, screw steamer, of 115 tons, old measurement.
The Dumbarton, paddle steamer, of 636 tons, old measurement (of iron)
The Pontiac, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.
The Iosco, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.
The Sebago, paddle steamer, of 832 tons, old measurement.
The Tritonia, paddle steamer, of 202 tons, old measurement.
The Octorara, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

The St. Louis, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The Princeton, receiving ship, of 990 tons, old measurement.
The Clymatis, screw steamer, of 296 tons, old measurement.
The Althea, screw steamer, of 72 tons, old measurement.
The Kineo, screw steamer, of 507 tons, old measurement.
The Cimarron, paddle steamer, of 860 tons, old measurement.
The Hornet, paddle steamer, of 838 tons, old measurement (of iron).
The Boxer, paddle steamer, of 491 tons, old measurement (of iron).

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair will, until the 10th of October, receive tenders for the purchase of the sloop-of-war "Dale," of 566 tons, now lying at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., where the vessel and the inventory can be examined. 9 17 mwf9t

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
124 wfm1 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

THE CHEAPEST
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
IN PHILADELPHIA,
HADDOCK & SON'S,
No. 618 MARKET Street.
9 14 3mrp Entrance on Decatur street.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18 5 Three doors above Walnut

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co's Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them: they cost but ten cents. No. 303 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 9 19

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 9 22 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.
SEVEN PER CENT.
North Missouri First Mortgage
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT
85,
Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.
The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
PHILADELPHIA 9 24 15t

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely
NEW MANAGEMENT.
DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Whosale Grocers.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. (2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS
9 6 tf5½ No. 110 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 2 3rp

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold.
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL (9 12 2m

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP.
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.
It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.
It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.
COUNTERFEITS
Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label
Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

SHERIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL PROCLAMATION.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the qualified voters of the Sixth Election Division of the Nineteenth Ward will vote for a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, as a part of the Fifteenth District.
The qualified voters of the Eighth Ward are to elect but one member of the Common Council.
The qualified voters of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Election Divisions, Twenty-second Ward, will elect one person to serve as an Assessor for the unexpired term of John R. Waterhouse, resigned.
The qualified electors of the third Election Division, Twenty-third Ward, will jointly elect two persons to serve as School Directors; and those residing in that part of said division lately the township of Byberry are to elect one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools, for the unexpired term of Owen Knight, removed from the district.
The qualified electors of the Fourth Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Divisions of said ward are to elect four persons for Directors of Public Schools two of them for three years one for two years, and one of them for one year.
And the qualified electors of the Ninth Division of said ward are to elect but one School Director for three years.
The place of voting in the Sixth Division, Tenth Ward, has been changed to the S. W. corner of Gebhard and Race streets.
The place of voting in the Fourth Division, Fourteenth Ward, has been changed to the Hall, N. W. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.
The place of voting in the Ninth Division, Fifteenth Ward, will be at No. 1614 North street.
The place of voting in the Eleventh Division, Fifteenth Ward, has been changed to the house of Jeuhtan H. Munn, N. E. corner of Francis and Shirley streets
The place of voting in the Ninth Division Twentieth Ward will be at the S. E. corner of Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue.
The Polls will be open at 7 o'clock A. M and close at 6 o'clock P. M.
HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, September 29, A. D. 1866. 9 28 9t

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street below Eighth. 6 4m

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1866.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists
NEW YORK September 3, 1859.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist
BOSTON, March 7 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston Street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 42

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. (9 3 3m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21 § BEACH and PALMER Street's.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bodeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 3rp PHILADELPHIA

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street Philadelphia.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia
No. 78 DIVINE Street, New York.
No. 772 BROADWAY New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf3m

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.
SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.
PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESTNUT Street.

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No 819 BROADWAY New York.
And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

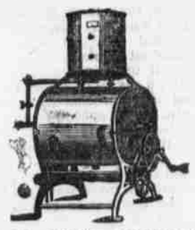
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Calsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales, Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price $1·25 per bottle.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 15

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street,
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street,
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebbol, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Hartlett, No. 227 S. Second street.
L. Bates No. 605 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 149 Ezrett's alley.
George Wilson No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry stree
E. E. Thomas, No. 156 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis rear of No. 154 North Second street.
Mrs. S. K. Closie, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP, of which we have already sold considerable quantities as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.
Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.
For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.
The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
5 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.
Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.
This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O,
Send for Pamphlet. 9 5

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 28 3m CORNER OF RACE.

CLOTHING.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store, M. FABIAN'S First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only $2, at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need resoling. For foundrymen, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon, they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES, COME AND SEE THE $2 Gum-Sole Shoes; easy to the feet and dry. Buy them for your children; save you the expense of buying two pairs of leather soles. First National Agency for Gum Sole Shoes, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street. 9 15 1m

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 82 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1057 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; length, 158 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders, 36 inches in bore and 24 in stroke
Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in splendid order
For particulars apply to
W. B GALLAGHER,
No. 208 S. WHARVES; or to
WILLIAM F. POTTS,
9 24 1mrp No. 1225 MARKET Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails
"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, October 6
"CITY OF CORK".....Wednesday, October 10
"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday October 13
"RANGAROO".....Wednesday October 17
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage Currency.....$35
To London.....95 To London.....40
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc, at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G DALE Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN B. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
2 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE
A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.
This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots.
No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
9 7 10 10 Manufacturers

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·80, $1·75
H. DIXON
15w1m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

"THE REJECTED STONE."

Lecture by Miss Anna E. Dickinson at the Academy of Music Last Evening.

"My Policy" Rebuked in Scathing Terms.

Equality and Justice the Corner-Stone of the New Republic.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Last evening every available seat in the spacious Academy of Music was occupied by those who assembled to hear Miss Dickinson's new lecture on "The Rejected Stone." The audience was not a whit behind the others which have crowded the Academy this week, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, and Miss Dickinson may well regard the occasion as one of the triumphs of her triumphant career. During the delivery of her lecture she was frequently interrupted by applause, which at times was long-continued and almost deafening. At a quarter-past eight the fair orator appeared, and was introduced by Rev. R. Purvis in some appropriate remarks.

At the close of these, Miss Dickinson appeared and spoke as follows:—

My Friends:—It is not the President who can make or mar the destinies of America, but Americans themselves. I recognize that we owe to the generalship of Sherman, to the dashing brilliancy of Sheridan, to the heroic determination and prowess of Farragut. I say, I recognize to the full what we owe to these men and others for the victory they won; and I recognize what the nation owes to those who were not generals. Yet it was not one or two, not the leaders, but Americans themselves who saved America. It is not a statue of the partisan, but the statue of the people, that must be elevated in commemoration of this great deed.

Since one man, however great and commanding, could not save us, one man cannot destroy us, however infamous or *humble* he may be. (Applause.) The power that crowns or dethrones us, that honors or debases us, that saves American liberty or destroys the American republic, lies not in the hands of an assassin-made President, but in the hearts and consciences of the men and women before me. (Applause.) Place "My Policy" in the scales, and justice will weigh them down until it is hurled like a feather to the clouds.

Does he attempt to clog the wheels of the great engine of progress? It presses forward until he is crushed beneath them. The victims of tyranny cry aloud for freedom, and the world re-echoes with the sound, until its accompaniment is lost in the magnificent refrain. (Applause.)

Said a great general upon one occasion:—"The business of battle is victory." But to-day the matter at issue, the subject of the strife, is not a mere present triumph, not a mere success. To-day the loyal millions are battling for very life, for their own existence.

I desire to extenuate nothing, to set down naught to malice; and so intending, I believe I will state a plain matter of truth when I say that this people's position is not lowered one whit or atom within the last eighteen months.

American liberty is now, as then, at stake; Northern traitors are as numerous now as then, perchance more dangerous; and loyal men, North and South, are now as bitter foes of Rebellion and slavery as they then were. Indeed, the only change has been in commanders on the part of our opponents, in substituting Andrew Johnson for Jefferson Davis, the White House at Washington being better headquarters than the prison cell of Fortress Monroe. (Applause.)

Nor can you rejoice that the contest has been transferred from the field to the polls, that ballots have been substituted for bullets. "My Policy" still has its triumphs in blood. (Applause.) The idea that was defeated in Maine was triumphant in the streets of New Orleans.

On the one hand stands the President, with a party of traitors and office-holders; on the other, the great and loyal masses, with their representatives in Congress. Said the Richmond *Examiner*—I believe it was in May last—"Will Sumner and Stevens dare go before the supreme forum of the people, where the contest must at last be decided?" Will they dare go to the supreme forum of the people? They have so dared; they have so appealed.

The contest has been decided in Vermont, in Maine, will be decided in Pennsylvania within the next ten days. (Applause.) Shall Rebels, defeated in battle, dictate terms to their loyal conquerors? Shall the cause that was seemingly defeated on the field dictate terms in the Legislature of the nation it failed to destroy? Shall slavery, crushed in war, revive in peace? Shall loyalty yet be made odious and treason respectable in America? Shall the true and tried and long-suffering servants of the republic be destroyed, while traitors are again elevated to power?

This is the difference between the President and Congress. This is the question which the people are called upon to decide.

Pennsylvania has more than once—ay, more than a thousand times—been declared to be the keystone on which hangs the safety of the republic. Never before did the keystone bear a burden of such weight as to-day; and to-day she recognizes this weight, this great responsibility. Thank God that we can believe it!

To-day our great need, our pressing necessity, is to elect to Congress, the Fortieth Congress, men who know the right, and knowing it, dare maintain it—a Congress so overwhelming in its majority against the President, that it may laugh to scorn his threat at St. Louis "to veto every one of its measures that may brought before him"—a Congress so overwhelming in its devotion to the people that the paltry minority will not dare enter into a coalition with the President—a Congress so surpassingly strong that it can impeach Andrew Johnson, and try and sentence him at the bar of the people he has betrayed, whose liberty and authority he has trampled under foot. (Applause.)

Consider, my friends, what may be the result if the party of this Congress is defeated at the polls by the party that now opposes it. Who constitute this party? What representatives did it send to the Convention which polluted our city on the 14th of August last? It sent Rives, Pollard, and John Forsyth, who did more through their respective papers to uphold and sustain the Rebellion than an army in the field, and who now mourn over it as their "lost cause." Things lost, my friends, are often found again.

Of the men sent to this Convention from Georgia, there were but three who had not served as volunteer officers in the Rebel army. From North Carolina it sent eighteen men, but three of whom were not active and open secessionists during the war. From Arkansas it sent the man who drew a revolver on the heroic old man who is now the loyal Governor of that State, when he refused in the Convention to sign the ordinance of secession.

From Arkansas it sent Albert Pike, who placed himself at the head of the Indian regiment which outraged, murdered, and scalped our heroic blue-coated boys. From South Carolina it sent its Governor—the State that has five times refused to repudiate its Rebel war debt. It sent F. W. Hughes, who declared that the heart of Pennsylvania was with the South. It sent the Recorder of Memphis, who in the midst of the flame and carnage urged on the Rebel mob to deeds of violence.

It sent Vallandigham! The Convention received Dick Taylor, Jeff. Davis' brother-in-law, who first had loyal men dig their graves, and then had them shot where they stood. But the Convention that could receive such men with honor into its midst, saved its reputation by shutting out Clement Vallandigham. (Applause.)

It sent Governor Parker, who six years ago—his words are rather indefinite, and I know not precisely what they mean—announced that the *streets of New Jersey* would flow with blood, ere a regiment left its borders to contend against the South. It sent Wade Hampton, Pendleton, and a host of others like them.

We know who represented the party that stabbed the Government in the back. The men who were too cowardly to contend for their principles were most admirably represented by the men who made Andrew Johnson President. It is not necessary to mention the respectable lawyers among them. It sent Doolittle and Cowan, the men who were twice requested to resign by their constituents, but who regarded the rules of honor as we observe the stars—*from afar off*. (Laughter and applause.)

These being the men who represented the party of Andrew Johnson, what was it that they proposed to do? To re-enslave the blacks; to prevent any advance of free labor; to resume their place in Congress; to regain their former power; to replenish their pockets; to recuperate their strength; and this they proposed to do, in coalition with the Copperhead party of the North, in a Congress which shall ignore the one rightly elected by the people.

They will coalesce with the President, and go forth as the legitimate Government. If they do this, they will succeed in plunging the country into a new civil war, and to the horrors of which those of the old one will be nothing in comparison. They will bring a majestic republic to woe, to misery, to anxiety, even to destruction and death itself.

You say these are the raving of a radical, fanatical brain. My friends, I but quote from Raymond and Blair, from the New York *Times*, the New York *News*, the Richmond *Examiner*, the Memphis *Avalanche*. The New York *Times*, in July last, said that the whole South will select whomever they please to be their representatives, and that, with their Northern allies, they will organize the next Congress. My friends, I know of but one way to prevent such a consummation, and that is to render their representatives when they come to Congress, like the audience which the Irish priest characterized by saying, "The present company appears to be mostly absent." (Laughter and applause.)

On the 18th of last July Mr. Blair said if Congress persisted in its determination to exclude the Southern States from representation, if it persisted in shutting out their Senators and Representatives, that their Northern friends would coalesce with them, and the result would be two Congresses and two Presidents—one recognized by the Constitution, the other by the radicals; that the result would be war, a war not carried on in the South alone, but begun in the North, and sweeping across Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. What does the South say to this plan? On the 17th of July the Richmond *Whig* called for a proclamation of the President, announcing that the South has the right of representation, and that Congress could not deny them their representation if they were elected in accordance with the laws.

It is needless and useless to sum up the vulgar, disgusting, and infamous abuse, vituperation and hatred heaped upon the representatives of the people in Congress. It is useless, I think, to repeat the contempt and odium that have been cast upon them by the man who has called Congress a set of radical bounds, a pack of usurpers, tyrants, and slanderers. These titles have been so oft repeated, that our hearts, stunned by the sound, fail to grasp their enormity, their falsehood, in their oft-time repetition.

Not content with calling the lawfully elected Senators and representatives of the United States usurpers, he goes on to announce that they are endeavoring to break up the Government; that, in shutting out the South, they are making themselves officious; that they are partisans, who have no respect for the Constitution of their country; that their present course, if persisted in, will terminate in the establishment of despotism, and finally of monarchy; that they have the power to forward the restoration and harmony of the Union, but will not use it. But Congress, I tell you, is endeavoring to perpetuate this Union, that its destruction may not be inevitable.

And now that these acts of theirs are doubly odious and hateful, what are the enunciations of men standing on the verge of the Government? To what does all this tend? If Andrew Johnson succeeds in making the country believe that our Congress is a set of tyrants, traitors, and usurpers, he will tell the people that it is his duty as President to recognize another Congress in its place. He goes further than this. He announces that *he alone* will stand between the machinations of this body, bent on the ruin and destruction of the people. *I, Andrew Johnson, the tribune of the people, will singly and alone keep them back.*

It reminds one of the story somewhere told, about an old cat that went to pay a visit to a friend—a chicken in distress. It undertook to help its friend. "Could it not bring this for it, or that?" It appeared full of anxiety and solicitude. "Thank you, thank you," said the chicken; "I thank you kindly, but I think I would get well if you would only leave me alone!" (Laughter.)

Now he boasts of his devotion to the people in not proclaiming himself Dictator. He says he has the power to do so. He announces that Congress is usurping the most unheard-of powers; that Congress is ignoring his rights and very existence, and is endeavoring to make him a Dictator; and that they have refused to recognize even his legal authority as President. Consistency—has it not somewhere been said that thou art a jewel? Where there is a tyrant, there must be slaves. We are not yet ready to bear his name in our foreheads, nor to wear his chains on our limbs! (Applause, and cries of "Good! good!")

They say in the South, that they guarantee free speech to every man who may come within their borders. But what did the Memphis *Avlaanche* do? It published a black list of the men who honored us by assembling in convention in this city on the 3d of September, men who were marked for banishment, for destruction, and for death. Free speech is guaranteed within their borders! Is it so? We constantly hear that these men are repentant for sins of omision and commission. But Henry A. Wise has said that he desired no pardon, that he had committed no crime that he had simply obeyed the commands of those whose right it was to give them.

The newspapers of the South that have reached us since the 14th of August have repudiated the declarations set forth in the resolutions and address then and there issued. They deny that the South has been in rebellion; that they stand as Rebels; claiming that they fought in self-defense; that the national Government had no right to intertere with them. They declare that the failure to secede was but a failure to succeed. Some one declared to his daughter, who had said to him that the thing for which he was wishing had been dropped:—"That which is postponed is not given up."

There is a continual assertion, too, that peace has settled down with her bright wings over the South. The President announces this in his declarations. His friends and supporters declare it. Ah! my friends, I ask you what are these declarations and proclamations of our enemies, from the President up? (Laughter.) Let the loyal men men mercilessly slaughtered in Texas, since the proclamation, answer! Let the robbings, burnings, mobbings, shootings, and hangings, with which every Southern paper is filled, answer!

Let the thousands of loyal citizens escaping from death into the Northern States, answer! Let the voice of the living, the cries of the wounded, the groans of the dying, the ghastly stillness seen and heard in the lurid glare of Memphis, answer!

Let the Rebel Congressmen and traitorous city officials; let the perjured President, who is responsible for the massacre at New Orleans, where the streets were streaming with loyal blood, answer! Let all these answer, and tell a wondering world, that the proclamation of peace was a proclamation of war, waged on loyal men wherever found; that it was nothing more than an attempt to destroy the friends of the Republic at the hands of its enemies! (Applause.)

Andrew Johnson declares that Louisiana is as thoroughly a State as Pennsylvania. Whence, then, came his right to interfere in the acts and doings of this which he calls a sovereign State? If you and I held a meeting here in Philadelphia, what would we think, as Philadelphians, if the President of the United States should interfere from Washington with the peace and tranquillity of this city?

It strikes me very forcibly that the aforesaid Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, would have been very apt to discover that we had such a thing as a municipal government; that the State government was able to take care of itself; that Philadelphia has a Mayor with whom he could not interfere. (Laughter and applause.)

Within the boundaries of this sovereign State this convention met, or attempted to meet. It was a legitimate body, and there was no power in the land, from the President up (laughter), that had a right to interfere. It was simply a body of citizens who had a perfect right to meet and discuss their own grievances, and the troubles of their State. If the authorities of this city or State imagined their action would hurt the public peace and welfare, then it was their duty under the State laws to arrest them by State officers.

Who gave Andrew Johnson the right to decide the legality or the illegality of this convention? Who gave him information in regard to it? Where did he learn anything concerning it? By what authority or right did he interfere in its doings?

Where was the invasion, where was the domestic violence, where was the appeal from the executive? Andrew Johnson passed by the Executive of the State, ignored its Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and placed our magnificent Sheridan under the command of a Rebel General.

If he has the right and power to interfere in the affairs of a State, to ignore and trespass on the rights of its lawfully constituted and elected officers, to interfere with the city municipal authorities; if Andrew Johnson, the President, can do this, if the supporters of his policy and his friends, the Rebels, can do this, Congress has the same authority to interfere for the preservation of the republic and the defense of the lives and liberties of its own friends. (Applause.)

Miss Dickinson then reviewed the question and history of secession, maintaining that those who attempted to go out of the Union should be received back into it only on such terms as those whose duty it is to determine shall propose. She then discussed the question of representation under the old apportionment, as compared with the effect of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Congress, showing the injustice of the former system under the changed condition of affairs. All that is now required of them is simply the justice of a white man in the North being equal to a white man in the South, and no more.

All their papers, from the New York *Herald* up or down, are coming over to these views. They all see that if the South continues to go on in its incendiary course, they will so disgust us as to provoke and force us to adopt measures to take care of ourselves; they will compel us to put the ballot into the hands of the four million colored people of the South. (Applause.) If these people must be represented in Congress, let them be represented by those of their own choice, and not by those whose feelings and imagined interests prompt them to misrepresentation. (Applause.)

The *Herald*, *News*, and other papers are urging the South to accept the terms that Congress has proposed. They should not permit this opportunity to slip from their grasp. It is the voice of the people that these terms shall be accepted. The voice of the people is the voice of God, and it cries aloud to all men and women that justice, liberty, and equality shall prevail throughout the land. (Applause.)

What reason, then have we to wait? Shall we wait to review the arguments of the enemies of our country? Those men do not argue—they do not reason—they fight on bloody. Will you wait till the South yields to the force of events? Will you wait until your prayers for restoration and peace are answered? Will you wait till peace settles down upon the South? No! There is no reason to wait! Now is the time for exercising prompt and efficient action. The country has been rescued from the hands of its desolators. The victory effected must be maintained.

An appeal had been made to arms. That appeal resulted in war, in desolation, in an immense public debt, in tears, and blood, and suffering, in four hundred thousand graves! Beware how you leave the settlement of this question in the hands of those who wrought all this evil. We have yet to fight the battles of liberty—of independence—of equality. After these battles have been fought, then can we settle down, and not till then.

Will you leave the liberated slaves in the hands of their enemies, now that our triumph is almost complete? A ship has neared the shore after a long voyage; the anxious voyagers behold the lights, the land, and rejoicingly expect soon to reach the homes from which they were so long absent, and grasp the hands of friendship and of love; but a storm arises, and they are suddenly driven far back upon the ocean, or helplessly wrecked upon the rocks. And shall it be so with us?

We have struggled with the seas. We have approached the desired haven. The shore is just in front. Behind us is treachery that opens its hungry jaws to devour us. Will you wait until the storm arises that will render you powerless? Will you wait until the wheels of Government are so clogged that they cannot move? It is not backward that the North must look, but forward. It is not to the past, but to the future that America must look. The country was in less danger when the cannon roared against her in the strife of battle than while politicians wrangle.

Will you wait till Congress has done more? Never was there a Congress that did so much to promote the best interests of the country. They did all they could do for others, regardless of themselves. They were abused—spit upon; they submitted to the fiercest trials that tyranny could inflict. They were intimidated by every means that could be imagined that were disgusting and odious. Bribes and threats were alternately resorted to by the man at the White House. To all this have your Representatives been subjected. But by the voice of the people they have been upheld.

Some of them, it is granted, are feeble and timid. But they only wait to hear from the people. They hear from over there a voice that cries out, "Don't interfere with the Constitution—touch it lightly—have respect for our ancestors who framed it." Let us ask the simple question:—"Do not the people of the present time know better what the nation needs than did those of a century ago?" (Applause.) This argument about our ancestors would, if carried out, stop all improvement—all progress. You respect the improvements in manufactures, in science, and a thousand useful things: why not that, then, which is of far more importance than all? (Applause.)

There has been given to us the corner-stone of equality and justice. To-day our corner stone is once more offered to us. It is the corner-stone of liberty, equality, justice. Whomsoever shall fall upon this stone shall be broken; but upon whomsoever it shall fall—whether they be traitors North or South—it shall grind them to powder. (Tremendous applause.)

There is no need for us to make haste in the settlement of this important question. Time for consideration should be given. There is no evil in delay.

Miss Dickinson then adverted eloquently to the colored race, confessing that to this long-tried and much-suffering people, so marvellously devoted and so friendly, she could not do full justice. In conclusion, she said:—

Oh! Great God, open the eyes of this people, that they see, and the ears of this people, that they hear, the cry of the needy!

I do not come here to-night to censure, to condemn, or to entreat. I stand here, my countrymen and women, to beseech of you that you press onward in the magnificent race you are now running. Above sounds, above groans, above petitions, above sighs, clear and thrilling, I hear a voice that cries to heaven:—"Let the good fight go on!" Will you to-night respond? For the sake of the four hundred thousand graves, filled with the dead that Liberty might live; for the sake of these, let the good fight go on!

Miss Dickinson then retired, followed by the most enthusiastic applause.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES
PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1866.
ORDER No. 16.

I. Members will assemble at 7 o'clock,
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
To participate in the GRAND UNION REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

II. All the TORCHES belonging to the Club MUST BE RETURNED to these Headquarters for this occasion.

BY ORDER OF
GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
MARSHAL.

W. HARRY MILLER, } Assistant Marshals.
EZRA LUKENS, }
1t

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
TO-NIGHT.

The Executive Committee of the UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY of the

EIGHTH WARD,

Earnestly request that the LOYAL CITIZENS of the Ward will assemble TO-NIGHT at the corner of BROAD and LOCUST Streets, to participate in the Grand Closing Demonstration of this most successful campaign.

Fireworks have been secured, and a magnificent Pyrotechnical Display is insured.

JOHN C. MARTIN, President.
CLAYTON MCMICHAEL, Secretary. 1t

EIGHTH WARD
UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Governor,
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.
Congress,
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
State Senator,
HON. JEREMIAH NICHOLS.
Assembly,
HON JOSEPH P. THOMAS.
Select Council,
ALEXANDER L. HODGSON.
Common Council
ALEXANDER J. HARPER.
School Directors,
MORRIS PATTERSON,
JOHN H. ATWOOD,
J. F. GAYLEY, M. D.
10 5 4t

CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Just Received Per Steamer "Melita"

French and English,
Axminster, Royal,
Wilton 6-4 Velvets,
English Brussels,
Crossley Tapestries.

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH GOODS.

NEW STYLES OF

6-4 Velvets, Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels.

Carpets for Halls, with Borders.

English Oil Cloths.

English and American Three-Plies Ingrain and Venetians.

Druggets, Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linen Crumb Cloths.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

JUST OPENED. 9 22 2m4p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.

10 2wim3m6p

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET.

ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

In every style and variety. 9 4 3m5p

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years at MASON & CO.'S, No. 307 Chestnut street. Pianos refeathered without removing, to sound as good as new. 9 22 1m rp

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE OF CHERRY street, third house west of Twentieth, three-story BRICK RESIDENCE, double Back Building. Instant possession. Apply to G. A. HAHN & CO., No. 52 S. THIRD Street. 10 4 thsm3t*

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Orders for the Retirement of the French Army.

NEW YORK, October 5.—A letter from Paris of the 18th of September says:—

"In consequence of some important news received from Mexico on the 15th of the present month, the Emperor of France, who had already despatched General de Castlenau, his aid-de-camp, to Maximilian, sent him an order to come back to St. Cloud, where his instructions are to be revised and modified.

"Marshal Randon, the Minister of War, was present at this interview, which I am assured was of the most important character.

"According to the version generally accepted, based, I understand, not merely upon the critical condition of affairs in Mexico, but also upon the firmness of the attitude recently assumed by the Cabinet of Washington, the intention of the French Government is to bring about a speedy settlement of the Mexican question, so as to get rid as soon as possible of a perpetual subject of solicitude and annoyance.

"To this effect the fleet of transports collected at Brest and Cherbourg for the purpose of embarking and bringing back to France the first instalment of troops is to be largely increased, so as to be capable of carrying the whole of the French contingent, and to evacuate Mexico all at once. All that will remain of the French army will then be small garrisons in each of the harbors where the Custom House duties conceded to France by Maximilian are to be collected.

"Such are, I am assured, the measures just adopted in Cabinet council in reference to Mexico. I must say, however, that the Paris *Patrie* is not quite of that opinion, and asserts, on the contrary, that General Castlenau's mission has not for its object to put immediately an end to the intervention of France in Mexico."

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 5.

The Cholera at the Capital.

There are several cases of Asiatic cholera in the city, but most of them yield readily to medical treatment. One death occurred last night, Ebenezer Moore, in the central part of the city.

Amount of Public Debt.

The statement of the public debt for October 1 shows the amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury, to be $2,573,336,941 68.

Nominations in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 5.—The Union State Convention of Nevada has nominated H. G. Blasdell for Governor, and D. R. Ashley for Congress.

The Democratic Convention renominated John D. Winters for Governor, and H. S. Mitchell for Congress.

ATTACKED THE WRONG PLACE.—About 1 o'clock this morning, as the Buckwalter Club was passing in the neighborhood of Frankford road and York street, some one in the vicinity fired off a pistol. It was supposed to have been done accidentally, as no one is known to have been hurt. But the Buckwalter Club is said to have seized on this as a pretext to make an attack on what they thought was the headquarters of the Union League of the Nineteenth Ward, but which proved to be a private dwelling over Mr. Hartley's grocery store, at the corner of Frankford road and York street. The windows of Mr. Hartley's house were smashed in and other damage done to the building. The rioters attacked the police and beat them, it is alleged, with their torches.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Shortly after noon to-day an accident occurred on the West Chester Railroad, in West Philadelphia, near the Almshouse wall, by which the entire train was wrecked. It seems that one of the flanges of the engine truck flew out of place, and was crushed, stopping the locomotive rather suddenly. The engineer and fireman of the train were crushed under the *debris*, and when the bodies were extricated they were found to be lifeless. No others are reported to have been injured. The train was almost entirely broken up, and the damage done is considerable.

E. R. LEE,

SUCCESSOR TO W. WARNOCK,

No. 43 North EIGHTH St.

OPENING OF OUR NEW STORE,

(OLD STAND,)

On Monday Morning, October 8.

NEW GOODS.

ELEGANT BLACK SILKS.
HEAVY SOLID COLORED SILKS.
HANDSOME COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUES.
HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS.
ELEGANT PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH FANS.
PLAIN 8-4 FINE FRENCH MUSLINS, for evening dress.
FRENCH MUSLINS, GOLD SPOT, for evening dress.
A SPLENDID LINE OF ENGLISH HOSIERY, for ladies.
GENTS' FULL REGULAR ½ HOSE.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, extra cheap.
2000 CAMBRIC BANDS Great Bargains.
A full line of Housekeeping Goods,
100 dozen Large Size Fringed Towels, 25 cents.
1000 dozen Linen Towels from New York Auctions,
50 pieces finest French Poplins, splendid assortment.
1 case 10-4 Alendale Quilts $2 25
HDKFS, HDKFS.
200 dozen very fine Hem. Hdkfs, 25c.
1000 dozen do do from 25 to 75c.
Linen Hdkfs, 10 to 25c.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs—Great Bargains.
100 dozen Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs, extra fine, 19 cents.
Infants' Waists, entirely new.
Real Val. Trimmed Sets.
50 REAL VAL. FRINGED SETS, at one quarter of the value.
Linen Tuck by the yard, very low.
10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS $6 50 and upwards.
CANTON FLANNELS, 20 cents and upwards.
HEAVY BAKER FLANNELS, 50 cents, all wool.
Best make of Balmoral Flannels.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

BEST JOUVIN KID GLOVES of our importation.
WHITE GLOVES. (Cloth French.)
50 DOZEN KID GLOVES, at $1 25.
EMPRESS KID GLOVES only $1 00 per pair.

The above Goods have been purchased within the past week for CASH. Will be found worthy of inspection, being

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

Balance of Bankrupt Stock, consisting of White Goods, etc., etc., closing out at extremely low prices.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!

Closing out Balance of Hoop Skirts at a GREAT REDUCTION for want of room.

The Gabrielle Skirt, Red.
Great Bargains in Skirts.

E. R. LEE,

SUCCESSOR TO W. WARNOCK,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

Best Water-Proof Cloakings at E. R. LEE'S.

Frosted Beavers, a Bargain for Ladies' Cloaks.

10 5 2t

FIFTH EDITION

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

Condition of the Public Treasury to October 1.

TRIAL OF THE FENIANS IN CANADA.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of October, 1866.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The following is a statement of the public debt up to the 1st proximo:—

Debt bearing coin interest, five per cent. bonds	$198,091 350 00	
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	18,223 591 86	
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,738,750 00	
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	703 102 250 00	
Navy pension fund	11 750,000 00	
		$1,310,065 941 86
Debt bearing currency interest, six per cent. bonds	$8,922 000 00	
Temporary loan	22,500,000 00	
Three-year compound interest notes	155 512 140 00	
Three-year 7-30 notes	743 956,050 00	
		930,930,190 00
Matured debt not presented for payment		23,302,372 14
Debt bearing no interest:—		
United States notes	$399,165 292 00	
Fractional currency	27,052 273 33	
Gold certificates of deposit	11,057,640 00	
		437,252,205 33
Total debt		$2,701 550,709 27
Amount in Treasury:—		
Coin	86 259 999 85	
Currency	41,958 858 24	128,218,767 59
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury, $2,573,336,941 68.		

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of October, 1866.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Funeral of Rear-Admiral Gregory.

NEW HAVEN, October 5.—Minute guns are being fired, bells tolling, and national flags displayed at half-mast throughout the city, in respect to the memory of the late Admiral Gregory. The funeral will be attended this afternoon with military honors, the 2d and 6th Regiments having been ordered out to do escort duty.

The Canadian Confederation.

OTTAWA, October 5.—It is reported on good authority that the Canadian delegation to England on the Confederation will consist of the Hon. Mr. Carter and Mr. Longevin, of Lower Canada, and Mr. McDonald and Mr. McDougall, of Upper Canada.

Three colonels of engineers have arrived here, it is supposed with the view of fortifying the city.

A. T. Stewart.

NEW YORK, October 5.—At a private dinner last evening, Mr. A. T. Stewart intimated his readiness to give $1,000,000 for the erection of tenement-houses for the deserving poor of this city, on condition that the land required should be provided.

Trial of Fenians.

TORONTO, October 5.—Preparations are actively progressing for the trial of the Fenians captured last June, at the approaching Assizes. The best legal talent of the city is engaged on both sides. It is understood that M. C. Cameron, M. P., is engaged on behalf of the Fenians.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, October 5.—The war-ship *Niger* has arrived here. The weather is clear and cold, with a sharp frost last night.

The Steamer "City of Bath."

BOSTON, October 5.—The steamer *City of Bath*, for Savannah, before reported ashore, got off last night without damage, and will sail this afternoon.

Arrival of the "Persia."

NEW YORK, October 5, 3:30 P. M.—The *Persia* is signalled at Sandy Hook; she will not arrive up before 5 P. M.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Cotton dull and declining. Uplands, 38@40c.; Orleans 41@42c. Flour 5 cents higher. Sales of 14,500 barrels; State is quoted at $8 65@12 65; Ohio $11@14; Western, $8@11 65. Southern unchanged but firm; sales of 300 barrels. Wheat quiet but firm. Corn has advanced 1c.; sales of 60,000 bushels at 94c., afloat, and 95@96c. in store. Pork buoyant at $33 25@33 37½ for Mess. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Cumberland preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 89½; New York Central, 118½; Readings, 116½; Virginia 6s, 45½; ex-Coupons, 89c.; Missouri 6s, 90; Western Union Telegraph Company, 55; United States Coupons, 1881, 111½; do. 1862, 112; do. 1865, 109½; Ten-forties, 99½; Treasury 7-30 Notes, 106. Gold, 149@149½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS

$2000 C & A 6s 89	91½	300 sh St Nich Coal	2¾
$1000 do	91½	200 sh do	2¾
$5000 U S 6s 81 coup	112	100 sh do	2¾
$1000 Alleg Co 6s	76	200 sh Coml Bk	56
$500 do	76	100 sh Ph & E	33¾
$1000 City 6s new	100	100 sh Cata pf	31½
$500 N Pa 6s	92	100 sh do	31½
$500 do	92	100 sh do	31½
100 sh Reading	68½	14 sh Ca & A	42
50 sh do	68½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 US 5 20s 65	109½	100 sh Cata pf	31½
$500 U S 7 30s June	106	100 sh do	32
$1000 Leh 6s	82½	18 sh Leh Val	64½
$2000 do	82½	5 sh Corn Ex Bk	70
$18000 Phila 6s new	100	500 sh Reading	58
17 sh Far & M Bk	136		

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM E. BATEMAN vs. JULIA ANN BATEMAN.
December Term 1865, No. 72. In Divorce.

Madam:—You will please notice that the Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal notice having failed on account of your absence.

GEORGE W. WOLLASTON,
Attorney for Libelant.

To Julia Ann Bateman.
October 4, 1866. 10 5 4t*

$100 REWARD.—A REWARD OF ONE Hundred Dollars will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who opened the hatchway at the foot of the stairs leading to the Union Republican Headquarters of Tenth Ward, on Wednesday evening last, whereby the lives of many ladies and gentlemen were endangered.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,
President.
1t*

STARCH.—500 BOXES WOOD'S PEARL and Gloss Starch, in store and for sale by
WILLIAM GULAGER,
No. 59 N. FRONT Street.
9 22 thstr6t

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M., and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
September 3, 1866. 9 5 tf